

filantliropisto

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We are verily gullty concerning our brother * * * * therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 172.

VOLUME II. NO. 21. NEW SERIES.

Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side.

CINCINNATI, OHIO. JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent. THE TWO Dollars and fifty cents in advance,-

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of 16 lines, or less, one insertion, \$ 0 52 each additional insertion, 0 38 with alterations for 6 months, without alteration

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TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive Committee of the American Anu-Slavery Society, in entering on the seventh year of their labors, are constrained, by the peculiar circumstances under which they are called to resume their daties, to address to those for whom they act, s brief exposition of the present situation and

claims of the abolition cause. We begin by expressing our unabated interest in the cause, and our increasing confidence in its success. Although each recurring year developes new aspects of difficulty, and new expedients of opposition, yet the signal displays of divine goodness and wisdom which have so often turned every short-lived triumph of the supporters of slavery to the signal advantage of the cause of liberry, assures us that our cause is of God, and that apparent reverses and hinderances are but his appointed methods of preparing the country for the overthrow of "the most atrocious and complicated system of villany, the sun ever shone upon." Such is the light in which both experience and faith have taught us to regard the prospects of our cause; and we fondly anticipate, for the coming year, a degree of prosperity exceeding all that has been enjoyed heretofore. The temporary exultation of our enemies, produced by the delinquency of some abolitionists at the polls, by the speech of Henry Clay, in favor of perpetual slavery, and by the differences of sentiment which have sprung up in the abolition ranks, is already abating, and the public heart of America begins to recoil from the obvious and only alternative of abolition-slavery, a divine, institution, the basis of our Union, and the corner-stane

In commencing the year, we have renewed the management of public affairs. of our republican edifice. solemn determination, under which we- have ever the society

qual rights of man.

propose to attain,

low-citizens of color.

dustry, and other moral virtues.

their brethern in bonds. of the late Annual Meeting, however, show that ety, at its annual meeting, renewed its testimony, there is such a diversity of sentiment in our ranks, in the following resolution: as will call for the exercise of much wisdom and fidelity to prevent disastrous consequences.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

enterprise, the Anti-Slavery Society had relied fellow-countrymen, groaing under legal oppresgreatly upon the efforts of benevolent and zealous sion." The late Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting thespecives to take a solvice part in the debates and vouces coinseed at the boundaries of the Sentence of the Manifest Selective of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting thespecives to take a solvice part in the debates and vouces coinseed at the boundaries, selected and the solving the solving of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special and a solving the principles of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special and the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special and the solving the principles of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special and special and the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special and the special and the special of the Annual Meeting, for the first time, saw women presenting the special and the special

Article third provides that, "any person who con- our constitution, by such means as promise most State with lectureing and collecting agents. sents to the principles of this Constitution, who efficiency. Contributes to the funds of this Society, and is not a slaveholder, may be a member of this Society, and shall be entitled to vote at its meetings." And article 9 declares, that "any Anti-Slavery Society founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this society, and be entitled to be represent of the whole country. Since State Societies have 0 52 ted at its meetings. The officers of auxiliary so-been formed, and some of them have become strong 5 00 cieties shall be ex officio members of this society." 6 00 This language, it was said, did not admit, according to any of the known rules of expounding written the Parent Society on the same field. The arraninstruments, of an interpretation which would authorize the Society to exclude women, otherwise ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ting and voting in the meeting. It was also inticlaims would not be productive of any very exten-

On the other hand, it was urged that in the for Society.'

POLITICAL DUTIES OF ABOLITIONISTS. The political duty of abolitionists was another friends of the cause:

tion, precisely to the constitution under whose guidance we act, while we carry out the constitution of the government to interpose its arm for tional injunction—to "adopt the most energetic gation of the slave, and his protection from the delivery of the slave, and his protection from the delivery of the slave, and his protection from the delivery of the slave. tional injunction—to "anopt the most energetic measures in our power to advance the objects of the slave, and his protection from the society

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The means contemplated in the constitution, for least against the will at the ground, that is lawte attainment of these objects, are the inculcation.

The means contemplated in the constitution of these objects, are the inculcation.

In conclusion, we solicit your confidence and support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will send no agent into any State against the will be attainment of these objects, are the inculcation.

In conclusion, we solicit your confidence and support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support, while we stand here as your representative will support and the constitution, for least the will support at the properties of the constitution of glavery, while he has lost nothing of his support, while we stand here as your representative will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery. The presentative will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery. The presentative will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery. The presentative will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery. The presentative will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery will be a support at the properties of the constitution of glavery wil The means contemplated in the constitution, for low-cruzens who hold slaves, to our whole country men are in chains; between the attainment of these objects, are the inculcation and political truth. We profully in our power to bring about the extinction of slaves, to our whole country men are in chains; between the attainment of these objects, are the inculcation and political truth. We profully in our power to bring about the extinction of slaves, to our whole country men are in chains; between the attainment of these objects, are the inculcation and political truth. We profully in our power to bring about the extinction of slaves, while we stand here as your representatives the will send no agent into any State against the will send no agent into assured that shared that shared the consistency, with all its norm train of evils, would soon give place to freedom and the evils, would soon give place to freedom and the evils of the nation of the The second great object of our association, we the government to abolish slavery, and "put an wish it to live against that judgment." The support of newspapers, and other or to be a government at all. In the very act of pending the support of newspapers, and other or to be a government at all. In the very act of pending the support of newspapers, and other or to be a government at all. In the very act of pending the support of newspapers, and other or to be a government at all. In the very act of pending the course I suggest, the Committee would be giving up their rights?

But a publication which we regard and lyceums, the support of newspapers, and other or to be a government at all. In the very act of pemeans of intellectual improvement among our fel-2 By promoting temperance, purity, order, in- cers to do governmental acts; which is both absurd ical trades, and by turning the attention of the men themselves to exercise their constitutional power to agriculture, and other brauches of regular busi- as citizens in favor of the slave, (regarding it as an 4. By encouraging citizens of color to practice tions cannot be discharged without immorality) the elective franchise, assisting them to vindicate but they have strenuously insisted that it was an the elective franchise, assisting them to vindicate their legal rights, and place around them the strong protecting arm of the law, and by persuastrong protecting arm of the law, and by persua- science, for the Anti-Slavery Society to reiterate ding them not to forsake their native country and its uniform testimonies respecting the duty of the The abolitionists of the country, increasing in liberty. This doctrine therefore presents itself a numbers and in strength, until the handful had be- a direct antagonism to one of the fundamental and come a host, have maintained a good degree of harmost important measures of our Association. Notmony on all material points. The occurrences withstanding the opposition thus created, the Soci-

"Resolved, That this Society still holds, as it has from the beginning, that the employment of the political franchise as established by the constitution and laws of the country, so as to promote the abothe meeting, was, what is technically called, the which, as abolitionists, we owe to our enslaved

In their individual efforts and associa- In the spirit of this resolution, the Executive ted action, the value of their service is incalculable. Committee intend to conduct the affairs entrusted The public services of the Duchess de Broglie in to them. As an Anti-Slavery Society, inculcating France, and of Mrs. Child and Sarah and Angeli- on all citizens who have the elective franchise, the na Grimke and many others in our own country, duty of conscientiously employing that power in will be held in lasting honor. The petitions of behalf of the oppressed, we are bound in honor to

RELATIONS WITH STATE AUXILIARIES.

The American Anti-Slavery Society is originally an elementary, not a representative body. Its constituent elements are the Anti-Slavery people, and its appropriate field of labor is the public mind, and enterprising, a difficulty has arisen in estabgement projected last year was not satisfactory in its results, and has not been renewed. The folqualified, who should claim the privileges of deba-

"Resolved, 'That the Executive Committee are earnestly invited, for the sake of securing the claims would not be productive of more sive evils, as it was not likely the number of wosive evils, as it was not likely the number of woadvantages of harmonious action, not to send into
they take their places as sovereign States among men claiming these prerogatives, would ever be or employ any agents in a State, within which a state within which within which a state within which within which with a state within which within whic

women sho'd become members—that the word 'perwomen sho'd become members—that the word 'persons' in the Constitution was employed in the same
shall endeavor to carry on the operations of the sense in which it is used in the Constitution of other Society with an earnert desire to promote harmony societies where women are not admitted to vote— of action, so far as it can be done consistently with that women, thoughpresent in the conviction which the highest efficiency. Cherishing the utmost resformed the society, did not take seats, or enrol pect for our beloved fellow-laborers connected with that such a claim had never been made before; that in hastening our cause to its final triumph. But as for women to take an active part in such an assembly we can never assume any control over the charities expectation that those States will themselves furbly we can never assume any control over the charities bly was contrary to the generally-received rules of of others, we think it inexpedient to enter into any property; that the claim was a surprise if not a arrangement which will authorise another board breach of good faith, towards those who had joined or society to control the action of the American the Society without any expectation that others Anti-Slavery Society, according to its constitution, than men would act in its meetings for business; or hinder societies or individuals from contribuand that it was a stepping-stone to other designs, ting of their own free will directly to our treasury. and an attempt to enlist the influence of the Anti-Slavery Society in favor of the dogma of women's dividually or by societies, according to their abilientire equality with men as to rights;—a question ty and their conviction of the claims of the cause. at the meeting, in favor of the enrolment of women, the abolitionists of each State contribute to the compiler, not being agreed among themselves.

States, as heretotore, that it may be seen now much wide diffusion of our anti-slavery books and perition of sound men to the several legislatures that the difficulties which have impeded every step of tion of sound men to the several legislatures that the difficulties which have impeded every step of tion of sound men to the several legislatures that the difficulties which have impeded every step of tion of sound men to the several legislatures that the difficulties which have impeded every step of tion of sound men to the several legislatures that the difficulties which have impeded every step of tion of sound men to the several legislatures that the difficulties which have impeded every step of the meeting, in favor of the enrolment of women, the abolitionists of each State contribute to the company that the difficulties which have impeded every step of the meeting, in favor of the enrolment of women, the abolitionists of each State contribute to the company the abolitionists of each State contribute to the company that the difficulties which have impeded every step of the meeting, in favor of the enrolment of women, the abolitionists of each State contribute to the company that the difficulties which have impeded every step of the meeting, in favor of the enrolment of women, the abolitionists of each State contribute to the company that the difficulties which have impeded every step of the meeting. the Committee, not being agreed among themselves mon treasury. But donations made directly to the press is indispensible to a permanent reform in At the same time, it is propmon treasury. But donations made directly to the press is indispensible to a permanent retorm in are to be chosen time and of the Almighty. The American Anti-Slaveexpress no opinion. At the same time, it is propthis Society will not be credited to any other Sothis Society will not be credited to any other Sothis Society, being the society, being the society.

sely to the constitution under whose meeting. The Constitution of this Society distinction of the constitution of the constitution of the significance of the constitution of the significance of the constitution of the constitution of the significance of the constitution of the constitu

give up our rights, not only without sin-but with great merit. Do you say, that the Parent Society will get little money, if this course be adopted? and wrong, if acts of government are themselves But it will get peace and impart peace by it—and wrong. The persons referred to, not only refuse, that is worth more than money. In my ownjudgment, however, you will get more money by this course than by any other.-Were it adopted and persevered in, I could most cheerfully say, that you might expect \$10,000 from me between this time and first of next May, and \$10,000 in the year theirs should go to the treasuries of the State Societies. I mention these things, not because they are of themselves sufficient to induce the adoption of the suggested course. That adoption must be mainly determined by higher considerations. I mention them, but to illustrate the probable and ad-

bout one numerical and twenty members.

In favor of the admission of women, the lan-

Illinois is greatly under the influence of southern in the city of London or Paris. feelings, and large portions of her population are of southern origen. But there is a noble band of abolitionists in that State, and on her soil the first martyr of our cause sleeps in his bloody grave by the banks of the Mississippi. In Indiana, a servile legislature has repudiated the the great principles of liberty upon which its Constitution is based. lishing plans of harmonious action of these with make all its public action worthy the name of a free taken in every neighborhood, as early as possible, \$100 each. Upon the consideration of such we state. The new and beautiful territories of Wisconsin and Iowa invite our labors, to eradicate the to secure their influence in favor of liberty, when

> We feel that we but echo the sentiments of every intelligent friend of the cause, when we say, tion enterprise in their borders. They have done much, and will do more. But there is the same necessity for the abolitionists to send aid to the West, that there is for the various religious communities, all of which are engaged in collecting donations at the East to assist in establishing their

respective interests in the West.

er to remark, that the vote of the Society, being grounded on the phraseology of its constitutions. The contributions of the Anti-Slavery will be state Legislatures. This Committee design to ry Society was founded in prayer, and was undergrounded on the phraseology of its constitution. grounded on the phraseology of its constitution, expect to make such arrangements with the State cannot be insily regarded as committing the Society to the literature of the age and of Liberty, the State Legislatures. This Committee design to prepare a series of publications, in a suitable form prepare a series of publications, in a suitable form continue and increase. The Last Monday evening are of priceless value. grounded of the public mind should be drenched to be circulated as documents, in both the Nationto be circulated as documents, in public mind should be drenched
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The first public mind should be drenched as documents, in public mind should be drenched as documents. ty, in favor of any controverted principle, respectively in favor of any controverted principle, respectively in favor of any controverted principle, respectively in favor of any controverted principle, respectively. The following expections the control of the principle in the control of the control of the principle in the control of the control ing the equal rights of women to participate in the tract of a letter, written subsequently to the annual extend the Library system to every town and hammeeting, will show that the views of the Commit-let in the free States. The circulation of our printee are not unsustained by the opinions of tried cipal organ, the Emancipator, by subscriptions and gratuities, ought to be at least ten thousand copies weekly. As a vehicle of information respecting

the attainment of these objects, are the incurcation of the Federal Governand practice of moral and political truth. We profully in our power to bring about the extinction of
the standard antiand practice of moral and pointed truth. We proluny in our power to oring about the extinction of the State Society, saying that they have ment on Slavery; a Summary of the New Testalaken this ground, and asking what sums they may lake the peaceful extermination of slavery. An examination of Slavery by President Green;

slavery from our land, by means of voluntary associations, from the "Declaration of Senpose to accomplish the peaceful externmation of slavery. An examination of the standard and taken this ground, and asking what sums they may ment Argument on Slavery, by President Green; ment Argument on Slavery, by President Green; slavery from our land, by means of voluntary assositives, by the discomination of truth by the press. slavery from our land, by means of voluntary assosiations, by the dissemination of truth by the press ciations, by the dissemination of truth by the press of the ensuing year—no pledges. Let them course year and the pledges of the ensuing year —no pledges. Let them course year —no pledges year —no p clations, by the dissemination of truth by the press timents down, will show an entire narmony of course of the ensuing year—no pledges. Let them standard publications, such as Mrs. Child's Appeal, and the living voice, and by political action. If views to have prevailed among abolitionists. But, inform each State Society of their need of money. Jay's Inquiry. Wythe on the Power of Congress, within a few months next, a sentiment that been the press and good in Anti-Slavery within a few months next, a sentiment that been the press and course of the ensuing year—no pledges. Let them standard publications, such as Mrs. Child's Appeal, standard publications, such as Mrs. Child's Appeal, and the living voice, and by political action. If and the fiving voice, and by pointed action. It views to have prevaned among accommonsts. But, inform each State Society of their need of money. Jay's Inquiry, Wythe on the Power of Congress, we can unite the wise and good in Anti-Slavery within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few months past, a sentiment has been been within a few months past, a sentiment has been within a few mon eage of the front strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a Should we receive from you that aid and co-one efficient friends, denying the rightfulness of all huge reason to be the front strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a Should we receive from you that aid and co-one efficient friends, denying the rightfulness of all huge reason to be the front strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of able and zealous agents, and a strangers to nine-tenths of the Emancipator should be printed.—Let the Committee erable number of a our fellow-citizens to exercise their political frantry, according to the principles of liberty—we are uon, and the effects of both, and if we can persuade efficient triends, denying the rightfulness of all nuour fellow-citizens to exercise their political franour fellow-citizens to exercise their political franty, according to the principles of the principle

But a publication which we regard as eminently seasonable at the present crisis, has just been completed by our faithful fellow-laborer, Theodore D. where a system of oppression and cruelty; replete with violence and misery, with tortures and tears, with lust and blood; that it blunts the sensibilities and brutalizes the minds of those who inflict it; speedy abolition of such a system.

meetings of the Society. A call is issued, by a ought to be raised for this as for the other entermeetings of the Society. A call is issued, by a bugint to be raised for this as for the other chief, lar in other counties. In Shelby county, it is found to because our work is as great in itself, the number was 1453. In 1839, it is found to because of Arrangements appointed for that purposes, but because it is an indispensable preliminary to In proposing plans for future action, the Committee of Arrangements appointed for that purbute assign the first place to the labors of living mittee assign the first place to the labors of living Leving, on the Constitution rican church do her part towards evangelizing the late.

Committee of Arrangements appointed for that purbute assign the first place to the labors of living like it we may set down as the success of the other. For how can the Amelian And something like it we may set down as the success of the other part towards evangelizing the late. agents.—Leaving out of view, for the present, the adopt the principles embodied in the Constitution rican church do her part towards evangelizing the agents.—Leaving out of view, for any process, and adopt the principles embodied in the Constitution (real entired to her part of the American Anti-Slavery Society; to be held of slavery and easte at home?

The deliberation of slavery and easte at home?

The deliberation of slavery and easte at home?

The sum of one hundred thousand dellars can be considered to the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society; to be held of slavery and easte at home?

The sum of one hundred thousand dellars can be considered to the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society; to be held of slavery and easte at home?

The sum of one hundred thousand dellars can be considered to the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society; to be held of slavery and easte at home? England and New York, over and above the labors ations of this body, it is expected, will be con-

fice, was rejected. A protest against the position Statesman of any political creed, no Religionis dy the South has dictated laws to Ohio. The pas-THE THILLY Society, in these voices, was enof any sect,—who may not consistently give us his
sing of such a Servile Bill, by the last legislature, tual means for the suppression of the infamous
officers feel their responsibility, and convene a
sumed by the society, in these voices, was enofficers feel their responsibility, and convene a
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this purpose will be required to visit Europe. In layor of the aumission of women, the state Society have carnes by so perhaps the flexity so invitation to contribute. Should the officers, for guage of the Constitution was chiefly relied on. to prosecute that, singly and alone, according to licited the the Executive Committee to occupy the

PETITIONS AMD LEGISLATIVE ACTION. We are again called to put forth our energies, and "endeavor in a constitutional way to influence Congress, to put an end to the domestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery" wherever they have the power. A new Congress is to convene on the first Monday of December next, which has not the Freedom of Debate. Let petitions, both of men and women, be again poured in, with vastly We believe our ranks afford a sufficient number able increased numbers. We hope measures may be an opportunity to try the efficacy of persevering slave. It should be borne in mind by individuals troduced among them, in open defiance of law, and linear Coverses. Becaut development of a Republican Congress. Recent developments also point to the importance of multiplying memorials to fore are obliged to throw the cause upon the libethe various religious bodies, from their members, soliciting their appropriate action in favor of eman-

Already, the slaveholders begin to fear the action of the State Legislatures even more than that of Congress. Every year, something is gained here. God. The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Mas- us, without delay, by letter, what amount we may sachusetts, protesting against the laws by which her free citizens are liable to be kidnapped and en- ly invite them to take early action on this subject, slaved in the ports of her sister States, and providing for the rescue of such at the expense of the Commonwealth; the effectual bill for securing a trial by jury to persons claimed as slaves, passed The subject of slavery is pre-eminently a quesby the overwhelming vote of 87 to 5 in the popu- tion of morality and religion. "He that loveth not lar branch of the Legislature of New York and his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love the firm stand maintained by the government of God, whom he hath not seen?" To those who Maine against the claims for the delivery of inno- believe that religious principle is the only foundacent citizens to the unjust tribunals of Georgia, are tion of permanent salutary changes in human afall indications of what is to be expected hereafter, fairs, there can be little hope of the deliverance of when the Legislatures of all the free States shall the slave, till abolition sentiments become a part Another important branch of our plans is the be true to their own rights, and the principles of of the religion of the country. And when we liberty. Let no pains be spared to secure the elec- contemplate the greatness of our undertaking, and

already removed the line of freedom to the river Potomac. Mr. Adams presented Anti-Slavery pehave information of devoted and Working and we the throne of the throne cently, suggestions have been made of an important movement in favor of liberty, almost in the geographical centre of the place region cost of the slave region cost of the Mississippi. An opportunity lately enjoyed by man well qualified for the task. some of the Committee, of conferring with the reslaveholding States.

FUNDS AND AGENTS.

are to rely, and coufiding in the sincerity of your committee have resolved on attempting to raise for professions of regard and your ability to aid;-the Weld. It is entitled, "American Slavery as IT the current year, the sum of one hundred thou-18," and shews by the testimony of more than a SAND DOLLARS. This amount may appear large to thousand witnesses, that southern slavery is every some of our friends; but we have become deeply impressed with the the miserable economy of protracting this enterprise by a penurious policy. Having undertaken the abolition of American slavery, New York, May 27, 1839. there is no retreat. The thing is to be done. We and that, as a legalized but lawless despotism, it have our work before us, and we are sure that a produces the legitimate fruits of arbitrary domin- judicious expenditure of one hundred thousand produces the legitimate traits of arctical judicious expendence of the same us the expense of a This has been manifested at every Gubernate dollars this year, will save us the expense of a This has been manifested at every Gubernate dollars this year, will save us the expense of a This has been manifested at every Gubernate dollars this year, will save us the expense of a This has been manifested at every Gubernate dollars this year, will save us the expense of a This has been manifested at every Gubernate dollars. ton, exasperated by private passion.

donars unis year, will save us the donars unis year, will save us the pay hereafter, if by and Presidential vote, since the rally of parties million which we shall have to pay hereafter, if by and Presidential vote, since the rally of parties brought together before, on any subject; and just a want of liberality we allow this struggle to be brought together bettere, on any subject, and just in proportion as it is circulated and read, must in proportion as it is circulated and read, must of religious congregations, where a yearly collection of religious congregations are religious congregations. tion could be made for the Anti-Slavery cause, just lished the census of Hamilton county, shewing as well as for the cause of missions, and where, A third class of our proposed operations is that from the numbers, zeal and ability of our friends of Public Anti-Slavery Conventions, and Special and the importance of our claims, an equal amount

of our auxiliaries, we come to the State of New fined chiefly to the consideration of the duties be easily raised by the local Anti-Slavery Societies. of our auxiliaries, we come to the State of New Jersey, still a slaveholding State though called free; which requires several additional agents. Pennsylvania will expect efficient aid to hasten the restoration of forty thousand disfranchised citizens to the toration of forty thousand disfranchised citizens to their rights. Delaware, though small in territory, is yet of great importance, as presenting the only open field we have among the thirteen slave States. There are already many abolition; sts there, and it open near we have among the impressive States.
There are already many abolition; sts there, and it is believed that with a small amount of labor judiciously bestowed. Delaware may be made a free States, and thus turn the scale in the Senate of the

where there are no societies, let active abolitionists do it without delay. In all cases, let the amount subscribed be paid down if possible and forwarded at once to our treasure: and otherwise, let some one advance and forward the amount. Anti-slavery Societies should feel that they were organized for this very object, and that they have a solemu responsibility in this particular matter. And while we make this appeal to societies, we trust that inviduals will not feel absolved from responsibility. to raise the sum of \$100,000 by subscriptions of and societies, that the committee this year are destitute of pledges from state auxiliaries, and there-

rality of abolitionists as a body. Upon the 1650 Anti-Slavery Societies of our country, and the individuals composing the Anti-Slavery host, we roll The State Legislatures are also assuming a new the responsibility of deciding whether the cause of The State Degistance are against slavery. the crushed slave shall move onward triumphimportance in our moral warfare against slavery. antly, or come to an inglorious and disastrous Let them render their verdict in the fear of stand.

We specially wish each society to inform expect from them, during the year. We earnestand inform us of the result of their deliberations.

Key, Esq. declared that the State of Maryland had tributions should also be taken for the aid of the cause, that our friends may let their alms go up

In conclusion, we solicit your confidence and which may offer to carry our operations into the crying out from their bonds to abolitionists, fo whom you have entrusted the conduct of the cause! for a liberal support of every lawful mea

dale, upland and valley, rock, flood, and strea commands of Heaven, "Break every York "LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE."

By order of the Executive Committee, ARTHUR TAPPAN, Chairman

JESHUA LEAVITT, Secretary.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—There is a gen and very rapid increase of population, in O. place. An enumeration of white males over age of twenty-one is now being made. This t great an increase, that some supposed the meration of 1835 must have been very erron ly taken. But we observe that the result is lar in other counties. In Shelby county, in

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—The New York party yesterday, notice the arrival of the British is war Buzzard, at that port, on Monday, war Buzzard, at that port, on Monday, ware can brig as a prize. The Eagle and a American vessel, were taken on the coast of engaged in the slave-trade. The other pri ed for the same port in company, and has arrived. The Eagle has been delivered to the ted States Marshal, and her crew are in co

CHARGE TO GUATAMALA.—The admini

It would have afforded me great pleasure, could the approaching anniversary of the State Antiton, who, with her mother and family, was about ficers of his church, we will by the help of grace, our hand to minister to his necessities, and our power. I assure you I have felt very strong place. promptings, aside from your urgent invitations, to be present on this occasion. There will be brought together many from various parts of the state among the cause. I earnestly desire to look upon their well masters, I send you a copy of it, almost entire. remembered faces, to grasp their hands once more and to bespeak them, "watchmen, what of the night?" There will be assembled others who are later converts to the cause-who were more tardy hearty now. Perhaps among these I might recogculiar gratification to see them at last on the side I am gratified to inform you further that we have of mercy and human rights. I feel moreover a transmitted to Mr. Lewis C. Gunn, of Philadelnity of noting the progress of our cause since we subject to your order. assembled in the Granville Barn, surrounded with Accept, Madam, this small donation as a token the weapons of defence and the threats of a drun- of the high esteem in which we hold the fundaken mob. That was the last Anniversary I have mental principle your husband advocated, and of been permitted to attend. The three interesting the respectful consideration in which you are held years since have doubtles given great extension to by this Institution. our principles in this state; for it is impossible that such principles so vital and commanding, identical with the foundation truths of our state and National Governments, and emanating from the word of God-should be proclaimed without meeting a response and a welcome in some hearts in every place. When I consider the activity of your press, "what now remains to be done, but to unite in congratulations and thanksgivings?" But my impulses are checked-my emotions are chilled when I open my eyes upon present realities. Instead of exulting over the deliverance of the slave-and what else in the name of liberty and truth should fettered hands-instead of exulting over the deliverance of the American slave, alas! we are constrained to mourn over the thraldrom and degradation of Ohio's own citizens. While we should be flocking up from the four quarters on cheerful feet to commemorate the burial of the last chain and whip; O shame! we are compelled to drag our own fettered limbs to a melancholy convocation, vise a redemption from our own oppressions .lude. The late enactments of our Legislature, in obedience to the arrogant demands of a sister state are too notorious to be for a moment overlooked;-Ohio laws have enslaved Ohio citizens. The repown constituents to the car of power and party.-A rod of iron has smitten the face of free Ohio .-A chain has gone over hill and valley of her free soil, and that chain has been riveted to the staple of Kentucky slavery by parricidal hands. A deep broad stain of foul disgrace has spread from centre to circumference over Constitution, laws, institutions, every thing of which we had reason to be proud. A worse than vandal extermination has been ordered among the best dictates and the kindliest yearnings of our hearts. The promptings of pity and the gushings of sympathy toward the outcast wanderer, have been intimidated by the geon damps. The hand of charity stretched forth paisted by law. The voice of protherhood opening upon a stranger's ear, has

ed amongst us in 1839. enactments of the last Legislature defile our inconsistency of all efforts to defend or prop it up. celes made in the chambers of our Capitals, of a very strong pro-slavery opposition. stored up in the public vaults, and remain at The way abolitionism is "going down' in this because they are not already fitted to our county is truly encouraging." ts? No. Let us be resolved upon undoing The Society alluded to above is the Laporte

nay be present, I remain

ectionately yours for the suffering slave. JAS. A. THOME. G. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

For the Philanthropist.

Circleville, May 20th, 1839. meeting of the Directors of the Pickaway Ohio, Anti-Slavery Society, it was Re-

Elray S. Pierce be a Delegate from this to attend the Anti-Slavery society Conto be held at Putnam, Ohio, on the 29th

Vice President, Secretary,

For the Philanthropist. A TESTIMONIAL.

AKRON, June 12th.

Dear Friend Bailey:-

Just before I deft Quincy, Illinois, about three I have complied with your solicitations to attend quainted with the widow of the Martyr of Al-Slavery Society; but it seems to be out of my removing from St. Charles, Missouri, to that

state among whom it was my privilege to labor during the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of this grant of the earlier and feebler conflicts of the earlier and feeble conflicts of the earlier and feeble conflicts of the earlier an ring the earlier and feebler conflicts of this growing most miserable people, pining for lack of task-

"Port au Prince, August 27th, 1838.

I conceive that the Board of Managers of the in giving in their adherence, but I trust are no less | Haitian Abolition Society have conferred an honor on me, by instructing me to inform you of the symnize some who four years ago were the avowed pathy and condolence of our Society with you in opposers or at least the indifferent hearers of an un-worthy laborer—and I am sure it would afford ne-husband.

strong desire to embrace so favorable an opportu- phia, per schooner Cyrus, four bags of coffee,*

With sentiments of respect, Your obedient servant.

L. G. HAMILTON, Cor. Sec." Could the chivalrous Mr. Wise himself have done a nobler deed?

Which one of all the institutions of our refined the multiplication of pamphlets and books, and the assiduous labors of living lecturers within the emancipated slave republic? Yet with more than bounds of our state, I am almost ready to exclaim pharisaic pride, we shrink from them, and cry "stand thou there, for I am holier than thou."

I will add a short extract from an unpublished letter, written during the reign of terror in Alton. "The Lord reigns! that is my hope, my joy, my triumph. I count it the highest honor, and one of we be doing at this late period, in this time of menin his cause. He sustains me wonderfully, blesswhich I am most unworthy, to be called to suffer tal and spiritual illumination, in this day of the out- ed be his name! I shall yet live to praise Him; goings of generous sympathies over the earth, now or if I die-die by the hand of violence, my blood when the Islands of the sea are clapping their un- will still cry from the ground in behalf of the manacled, soul-destroyed slave, in tones that will awake the nation. * *

Your affectionate husband, ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY."

Oh, where has his spirit of deep devotion gone! His baptism of suffering, but knit his soul more closely to the slave-made him the more joyfully called to consult over our own wrongs and to de- yield up all-even life itself-to break the gloom of the grave that hangs over the children of oppres-You cannot, my dear sir, but know to what I al- sion! His soul cleaved to the slave, and his love was stronger than death.

A man will make sacrifice for what he loves and the measure of his sacrifice, is the measure of his love. Easy convenience may bestow without resentatives, creatures of a day, have yoked their love. Joyful self-denial comes only from a gushing heart. Which principle has actuated the 30,000 abolitionists of Ohio, during the past year? A nine cent poll tax! Lovejoy gave his life!

May his mantle fall upon us: and as we hide our burning faces in its folds, may we "bring forth fruit meet for repentance.'

Your affectionate brother,

C. S. RENSHAW. * By papers accompanying the letter, it appeared that about seventy dollars had been expended in the purchase

ABOLITION IN INDIANA.

and shipment of the coffee.

MR. EDITOR:-Though little of late is heard been hushed by stern command. Benevolence through your columns of the cause of emancipahas been made criminal, and obedience to Christ, tion in Indiana, and though the means of promotunishable with fines and imprisonment. A sen- ing it are still very limited, yet we are well asinel has been stationed at every freeman's door to sured it advances. The mighty torrent of oppovatch who goes in and who comes out. A censor sition strengthens it, and the spirit of persecution as been appointed over every freeman's table and influences it. True, it is discouraging to hear rardrobe to prescribe who shall receive a loaf of the calls for lecturers, agents, &c., with the assuread and who a coat. A lock has been fastened ances of support, and find that there are none to on every freeman's well with orders to whom go; to see the fields already white to harvest, and the cup of cold water" shall be disposed. An find the laborers so few; but it is encouraging to rest has been laid upon every freeman's bag- know that a very considerable number of local ge, and every vehicle Northward bound is sub- agents are active and successful. The subject is et to a halt and countermarch. A system of the finding its way into families, conferences of chrisest espionage has been established in time of tians, public debates, private conversation, &c. ace, among neighbors and fellow citizens, which The public mind is getting roused on the subject overts every man's own household into spies and who can doubt the result. As this discussion informers. All this and more has been perpe- goes on, and opposition wakes up, candid minds are brought not only to see the awful magnitude of Then brethren is their nothing to do? While the evil we are laboring to extirpate, but also the

ute book, have we nothing to do? Before We hear of the people rising up and forming sod we are in our measure responsible for the cieties in different parts of the State, the following innance of the black laws. Let us not, I be- extract from a letter before me, is but a specimen. th you, be lulled into inactivity by the consid- "An Anti-Slavery Society exists in this (Laporte) on that these laws are likely to be inoperative. County. It was formed in the open prairie, the at is this to us? Shall we be willing to walk church in which it was expected to hold our meeter the whip, because it may not for a time des- ing being closed against us. Since that time, we upon us in stripes! Shall we consent to have have had several meetings and discussion in spite

has been done as the only means of redeeming | County Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Instate from reproach and our necks from the diana State Anti-Slavery Society. Its President, Abijah Bigelow, a veteran of the Revolution, whose ith the earnest prayer that God may grant head is whitened with the snows of eighty winconvention wisdom to plan successfully for ters. Vice-Presidents, H. Williams, A. North, peal of the Black Laws, and bless your con- Benj. Evans, Robert Stewart and H. Vanorden; ons to the deliverance of the oppressed both Recording Secretary, Charles R. Averill; Corresio and the South, and with assurances of the ponding Secretary, A. B. Brown; Treasurer, Dr. st esteem for my personal acquaintances J. Whiteomb; Executive Committee, S. B. Peck, Thos. Tyrall, Jacob Bigeton, Wesley Diggins, and

Again, the field is ripe for the harvest. We are, and have been, doing what we could; but a lecturer would be likely to do much in addition. We are willing to do our part towards defraying the expense of a sufficient number of lecturers to abolitionize the whole State.

JOHN CLARK.

For the Philanthrapist. RESOLUTIONS Passed by the Methodist Protestant Quarterly Conference of Tanner's Creek.

Whereas this Quarterly Conference believes series of interrogatories, to propose to Can- that slavery in this country is emphatically oppres- power, and their fearless advocacy of the princithe coming fall election,—especially resion, and that all oppression is a high and grievous
the repeal of the "Fugitive Law" of the
sin against God, and subjects its supporters to his
high esteem of their fellow citizens. n; and other laws, oppressive to the free curse; -And whereas, slavery has done immense mischief to our common country, and continues to slavery principles contained in Mr. Clays speech ed, That it be recommended to the Ohio cause divisions and disaffection in the Church of against abolition, and regard its arguments and ap- vinced of its perfect propriety. ry society to change the form of the Jesus Christ; And whereas, in view of these things peals as utterly unworthy the source whence they pist from the Folio, to the Quarto form, and of the light which is now shed on the subject, emanated. can be bound at the end of the year, it has become our solemn duty, to take some acerved; and a copious and minute Index tion on this subject, to which we are called by the

> onference of christians, to declare our solemn conviction, that slavery as it exists in this country, and the most prominent rival candidate, have both, by

they have given evidence of repentance by ceasing to do evil themselves, and to sanction or uphold

3. That, with our knowledge, we will not give any sanction to slaveholders to preach among us, nor to have communion with us at the Lord's

ry-and warn all our brethren against giving their be solicited. sanction to so fearful an evil, and exhort them all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, to join

5. That our delegates to the next annual Conference be instructed to exert their influence in that body, that by it an influence may be exerted apon the General Conference and whole Church, to have this evil purged from among us JOSEPH HALL, Ch'n.

WM. SMITH, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.

THOMAS MORRIS. Free Senator! accept the lay The unknown muse attunes for thee: Not for the valorous display Of martial feats and chivalry: Or for the blood-stained laurels won

Not for the palm of high renown, The price of blood and chains and tears; Nor for the talents vainly shown In windy war with thy compeers; But for a deed more nobly brave-The pleading for the outcast slave.

By knightly deeds of daring done.

For this thy name shall live in song If song of mine itself shall live, And living bear the meed along Thy deeds have earned, and faithful give To future time thy moral worth When cold thy ashes rest in earth.

And when thy proud com-patriots* lie Forgotten, 'neath the silent sod: And when their words and memories die, Scathed by the blighting curse of God-Thy deeds shall gain enduring fame, And men unborn revere thy name.

Ah! yes, the ransomed slave shall bless Thy name when thou art laid at rest, And pointing to thy tomb express, "There lies in peaceful slumber blest, "The advocate of the opprest, "Friend of the poor and the distrest."

Intrepid Statesman! when the tongues Of Northern Senators were hushed, And despots triumph'd o'er the wrongs Of minds debased and spirits crushed; When even Webster's spirit quailed, And firm John Quincy's ardour failed-

'Twas then thou rose to breast the storm, And throw thyself as in the breach-To raise the captive's bleeding form, And with undaunted manly speech, To show his wrongs-the sighs and tears That prayed upon his soul for years,

Thou spake and on the oppressor flung The burden of thy strong rebuke, Till guilt alarmed and conscience stung, With rage and consternation shook; And haughty southrons awe-struck hung Upon the thunders of thy tongue.

Firm and erect thou stood'st alone, mer Not the stern brow of fierce Calhoun, Nor Patten's gag, nor Preston's threat. Thy dauntless spirit could dismay-Thou fear'dst not the face of CLAY.

Let fiery Rhett and Campbell roar And woman's weak petition spurn-Let Waddy Thompson-Slavery's slave-With fury rage-and anger burn-Let Pinkney, Wise, and Atherton Reap all the fame their deeds have won.

But thou shalt gain immortal praise, Thy country's blessings rest on thee; The bondman freed his voice shall raise, And link thy name with Liberty:-For lo! thy monument shall be Raised in the hearts of slaves made free.

* Those that uphold slavery!

For the Philanthropist, Resolutions of the Amesville Anti-Slavery Society Adopted in April 1839.

Whereas, numerous petitions and memorials of the slave-trade betwen the States &c., which petitions, have, invariably, been ordered to lie on of perpetual slavery,) and,

Whereas, The Legislature of Ohio, have in obe- his destroyer? lience to the dictation of Kentucky passed an act designed to give to slaveholders every possible fa-

Resolved, That congress by trampling upon the constitutional rights of many of their constituents, in refusing to consider their petitions and by taking part with the oppressor against the oppres-

standing the cowardly attempt of Atherton and

Resolved, That the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Thom-

Resolved, That we cordially despise the pro-

Resolved, That, with the help of God, we will continue our efforts for the abolition of slavery it for convenient reference. For who vital interests of the Societies composing this (Mr. Clay's appeal to the contrary notwithstanding, Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, the present in against God, unjust and cruel in all its bear-holding interest, forfeited the confidence and the ings, and destructive to the bodies and souls of its suffrages of the friends of liberty and equal rights.

with the laws of God, we ought never to hesitate

Resolved, That no law of this state shall deter out the Union." unceasingly use all lawful means to oppose slave- lips to give such geographical information as may

J. HUNT, Sec.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY 6. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, June 25, 1839.

onable, now that our principles are making rapid conscience? headway, for individuals, particularly those who ponsible for all your measures."

constitution, and yet not inconsistent with it, in herent or delegated powers, divest his conscience 3. Other representatives are shocked at what the their judgment, no individual dissenting can be of its supremacy. held responsible. He has the right of protesting, The question then is, does slavery violate the revolutionary fathers shed their blood, they are date. see in the proper exercise of this right, all needful affirmative. security. If he do not like a particular measure take care of itself. But we did not intend to argue against this objection. We thought simply to suggest to many of those, thus objecting, the propriety of being consistent. Why should you continue members of a church, which opens its communion to slave-holders without rebuke, or its pulpit to slaveholding preachers, or refuses to speak out against slavery? You are an Abolitionist in principle, but will not join us, lest now and then we should act improperly. But, it gives you no uneasiness, to belong to a church, which assumes the dreadful responsibility of conferring a practical a measure, protest against it.

Only be consistent. MR. ADAM'S SECOND LETTER.

THE FIRST REASON. It is somewhat remarkable, that the Abolition press, (with one or two exceptions,) has not reprobated more strongly the anti-abolition sentiments of Mr. Adam's last letter. We are unable to see, how in any important respects, his position differs from that maintained by a large majority of our fellow-citizens. They condemn slave-holder; they predict ruin to the country, from the continua

states for the last few years, answer. signed by many highly respectable, and estimable by severe than John Quincy Adams; and his last thus strengthen that very combination of circum-premises, so that their decision be conformable to citizens from various parts of the Union, have, of letter, we think, exceeds all his former ones, in stances which makes it so? ate, been presented to congress, praying the abo-sublime reprobation of slavery. But, what good The conduct of Mr. Adams himself, admirably principles, the American people are bound to put ition of slavery fin the District of Columbia, and will this do, when he is seen renouncing all hope contrasts with his own principle. What has he down slavery, wherever they have the constituof a better state of things through the instrumen- been doing for two years? Contending and voting, tional power, without delay. the table, without debate, printing or reference: and tality of moral means; ridiculing those, who think in the teeth of a large majority, and against a strong We are happy to quote in this connection a few whereas the Senate of the United States did recent- it safe to cease sinning immediately; affecting after public sentiment, to sustain the right of petition. ly recieve a pro-slavery memorial from residents all to doubt of the success of West India Emanci- Why, amidst the threats of the South and the Clay's speech; especially as this gentleman has of the District of Columbia, (one of the ablest pations and sinking down in despair, under the befrowns of the North, has he persisted in agitating bestowed high praise on the last letter of Mr. Adlief that nothing but the arm of God, revealed in Congress and the nation, by the presentation of ams. It will be seen that their sentiments with

cility for recapturing their runaway property which of Mr. Adams' motives. We honor his unquench. that he has been struggling in defence of a vital its removal from that territory, on the ground that act requires the citizens of this State under heavy able love of liberty; we are grateful to him for right—the right of petition;—"it is proper, it is a it is the duty of Congress, to make that District penalties to harden their hearts against the victims the steadfast resistance he has offered to the slave. duty to stem the strong current of public opinion, available, comfortable and convenient, as a seat of holder's arrogant pretensions; we admire the won- in support of such a right." Ah—and is not the government for the whole Union. derful resources and energies of his never-waning right of a man to himself, and his own immortal "I heartily assent to the points here stated, and esp intellect. But, we cannot help fearing, that the energies, of as much consequence as the right to cause of anti-slavery may sustain more detriment pray for the removal of some inconvenience? At cause of anti-slavery may sustain more detriment pray for the removal of some inconvenience? Mr. Government, FOR THE WHOLE UNION."

abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to white people the right of praying Congress to Government, yes it is necessary." Can Mr. Clay seriously his coadjutors to strangle it in the House of Repre- are not new; and in this we are surprised. We emancipate the slaves in the District; but would besitate, in his own mind, as to the truth of this answer? sentatives, and the furious assault of Mr. Clay in had thought, that a statesman of so much experience and wisdom, so familiar with the whole question of slavery, and at the same time so has Resolved, That the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Thomas as Morris, and W. Slade by their manly opposition to the encroachments of the slave-holding tile to the evil, must have peculiar reasons for opposing its abolition, in a territory, under the exclu- member, that no human mind, however gifted or sive and entire control of Congress. Since he has experienced, can lay just claim to entire consistfailed in starting any new objections to the mea- ency. sure, we are now more than ever, if possible, con-

Let us examine these reasons.

1st. "Public opinion throughout the Union is

in the District of Columbia, is no more in the ferred from the voice of the representative major-Resolved, That those members of the Legislapower of any member of Congress to effect, than ity. When they have no representatives, their shall be a shal

terest, and a disregard of the claims of justice and ing in Hindostan; and if it were possible even to of the District, have expressed the humanity, and have richly merited the stern rebuke of the people whom they have misresresented.

Resolved, That when human statutes conflict should know it to be not only unwelcome but their rights of proports. to that effect, I should vote against it, so long as I lieving it would be an unconstitutional should know it to be not only unwelcome, but their rights of property, Mr. Adams, th odious, to at least four-fifths of the people through-

The unsoundness of this reason consists in the
It will be seen, that the argument assuassumption, that a representative has no other rule is not true in point of fact; viz, that the of action, than his impression, with regard to the United States have no interests to he of action, than his impression, with regard to the general opinion of the people, for whom he legistrict of Columbia. The American general opinion of the people, for whom he legel triet of Columbia. The American people are in prolect in several particulars. legislator, in all cases, is, what he may believe to ly involved in several particulars, in this has be, the will of the people. Is this a right princi- slavery. ple? Will any one, who understands the responsibilities of man, as a moral being, contend for its It is upheld by the laws of the United State correctness? What is such a principle, but a claim a territory, over which it is well known Co. of supremacy for human, over divine authority, a has exclusive control, and consequently the FEAR OF RESPONSIBILITY.—It is becoming fash-

have some reputation at stake, to say—"We canthat involve no moral principle, we take the less and manners. Representatives of Without reference to those matters in legislation the eyes of the civilized world, not join your association, not because we doubt position, that in all questions coming before a leyour principles, or deny the general propriety of gislator, which concern a moral relation, he is states go up annually to Congress, and spend the your action, but we are not willing to become res- solemnly bound, to conform his words and votes perhaps, one half the year. They become far to the law of God, as understood by himself. iarized with slavery. Their feelings are hards It is not true that the act of joining any association involves individual responsibility for all its necessarily sinful, if it imposed on him the duty with cold-blooded indifference on oppression, and measures. It simply involves the responsibility of acting in accordance with what he supposed to home, they spread the noxious influences. of maintaining its principles and course of action, be their opinion, when by so doing, he should home, they spread the noxious influences, under as prescribed in the constitution. If the majority violate his conscience. It is manifest, that in no which their own sentiments have already degenerated of a society adopt a measure, not prescribed in the situation of life can a man, whether exercising in-

and, if not over-anxious about his reputation, will divine law—is it sin? Mr. Adams answers in the ly subjected to humiliation and grief, amidst the

"I hold the opinion, that one human being canof his friends, let him oppose it, repudiate it, re- not be made the property of another. That percord his name in protest. His reputation will sons and things are, by the laws of Nature and of ought to be, a spot in which the nation's representation of the nation of the nation's representation of the nation of the Nature's God, so distinct, that no human laws can tatives may meet together in comfort, with their

and inalienable right of man, and that by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, an immortal soul cannot be made a chattel, I am not yet disposed to make of these opinions, articles of a religious the commission of any sin, much less that of creed, with the pretension to enforce it on others." oppression, without becoming thereby deprayed,

To him, therefore, Slavery is sinful. The next question is, by what authority does munity, that consents to abide in wicked practices, slavery in the District of Columbia exist? By Habitually to violate law in any one particular, authority of the Congress of the United States. sanction on one of the most abominable sins of this What body has the right of exclusive and entire the way for still more flagrant offences. nation. "Ah! but," you say, "as an individual, legislation over that territory? The Congress of It will not do, to tell us, that the guilt of main-I am not responsible, for my protest is recorded the United States. Clearly then, the responsibility taining this system, belongs alone to the slave holagainst it." Is it so? Join then our association, of the continuance of slavery there, rests upon the ders of the District. As well might it be said, that people of the United States; for Congress is but the guilt of robbery or arson, attached alone to the

> Let this be granted, and, we conceive, Mr. placed in an anomalous position. It has no local Adams is obligated, with his present views of the legislature, no representation. Congress, and Consinfulness of slavery, to advocate, and vote for, gress alone, can legislate for it, and is alone resits immediate abolition in the District, though ponsible for all its laws. The people there underthere were no other person in the United States, stood the object of the cession; and the necessary who favored it. For, the standard of every man's disabilities to which such a measure would subject moral acts is to be found, not in the opinions of them. They were represented in the legislative others, but in his own conscience.

retarded. 'The highest attestation a man can give of the curse; but, they tell us that our philanthro- to the sincerity of his belief, is consistent action. right to infer that their consent was given to the py is visionary, our object of impracticable achiev- So long as he reprobates a measure or principle, transfer. They consented then to have no reprement, and our measures are wrong. What do they and yet gives his vote to support it, he neutralizes sentation, no local legislature, but to be governed propose? Have they a better way? Or do they his own influence, and justly lays himself open to by a body, composed of the representatives of the content themselves with simply opposing our action, and doing all they can to thwart us? Let the the principle, that governed Wilberforce and his over them exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoconduct of the press and the pulpit of the free coadjutors in their philanthropic efforts. Year after ever. For every slave-law in the District, Conyear, they found themselves contending against gres therefore is responsible, and the guilt of main-How does John Quincy Adams differ from this the public sentiment of the nation, and an overlarge class of people? Examine his last letter. whelming opposition in Parliament, but still they of the United States, as of that territory. We have seen nothing from any quarter, so well persisted. The immediate abolition of the slavecalculated to turn away the sympathies and support of the anti-slavery mind of the country, from an aditional reason with them, for increased exerthe abolition of slavery in the nation's territory. our organization, as the sophistical reasoning, and tion, that they might at length make it practicable. Their reputation, their morals, their safety, and covert sarcasm of this letter. Our measures, If they could suddenly have been converted to the their allegiance to the divine law, are all concerned our objects, our hopes, all come in for a share of principle laid down by Mr. Adams, they would vitally in the settlement of this matter. We hold that ridicule and contempt which he so freely be- have abandoned their efforts, and the British flag therefore, that the same rule of legislation is valid stows on colonization. True, his letter is per- to this day would have floated over myriads of here, as in other cases. The majority of those vaded by a tone of deep hostility to slavery. None British slaves. What! because a right measure whose interests are affected by the existence of slavery. can rebuke the foul spirit in words more eloquent is impracticable now, am I to vote against it, and very in the District, have a right to decide in the

sed, have dishonored themselves, and the nation, whose representatives they are.

Resolved, 'That abolition still lives, and gives as that of Henry Clay.

Resolved, 'That abolition still lives, and gives and incurring possible as that of Mr. Adam's appearing possible as the control of the second control of The grounds of Mr. Adam's opposition to the and incurring popular odium, that he may secure interrogatory may be answered in the deepest sincerity, by

MR. ADAM'S SECOND LETTER. THE SECOND REASON.

The second reason, offered by Mr. Adams, against it. This public opinion throughout all the slavery in the District, is, that it would be unjust why he would oppose the immediate abolition of wish to possess such a treasure as Conference, and which is demanded by the public until \$1200,000,000 worth of human cattle held one dares to avow an opinion, favorable to the those upon whom it is to bear, and at the will of "Nor is the public opinion in any one of the "The Declaration of Independence," he says, others upon whom it is not to operate at all." non-slaveholding states, with the possible excep- "derives the just powers of government from the consent of the governed." When the people are "The immediate abolition of slavery therefore, represented, the consent of the whole must be m-

an act for its removal, as unjust.

tion. Our national character is thus degrader

behold. Reverencing still the doctrines for which the horrors of a system, which scoffs at these dec. trines, and treats men like beasts.

Instead of the national capital being, what is hearts unpained, and their minds undisturbed by scenes of wrong and outrage, to some it is a place "Believing, as I do, that freedom is a natural of torture, to others a hot-bed of all corruption,

4. There is another way in which it corrupts the American people. No nation can continue in There can be no safety for an individual or comweakens the sense of moral obligation, and prepares

the creature of their will, and for its acts they are perpetrators of either, when the government expressly legalized such practices. The District is bodies which made the cession; and, in accor-Should this false animal the consent of the whole people must be gathered from the sally, the business of reformation would be greatly

Behold, then, the number and importance of the

vengeance from Heaven, can rescue the slave from "inflammatory" petitions? Surely for this he has regard to the abolition of slavery in the District are been generally condemned; few, beside Abolition- somewhat different; Mr. Hammond believing, that We would not for a moment question the purity ists, have commended his course. It may be said, the opponents of slavery might reasonably demand

> legitimate and proper, consistent with all comity and good neighborhood, for one party, of two, compelled to meet for the transaction of a common business, where mutual comfort is a mutual object, to say this, or that, we insist, shalk be removed? For myself I have ever considered that slavery opponents might, on this ground, reasonably demand the abolition of slavery in the District. Its existence, and daily appearance may a disturber of their peace, deslaily appearance was a disturber of their peace, a royer of their comfort. Its maintenance was an advage only to one class of citizens."

"Mr. Clay argues, that,
"To abolish slavery within the District of Columbia,
hiist it remains in Virginia and Maryland, situated as that
listrict is, within the very heart of those states would ex-

2. That those guilty of holding their fellow men in bondage, other than for violation of law, ought to be denied admission to the church, until betrayed an undue regard for the slave-holding in the immediate abolition of widow-burn- will must be ascertained by manifestations from themselves. Inasmuch, therefore, as the people of the slave-holding in their fellow men in bondage, other than for violation of law, tucky black bill have disparaged our free institutions the immediate abolition of widow-burn- themselves. Inasmuch, therefore, as the people of the slave-holding in the immediate abolition of widow-burn- themselves. Inasmuch, therefore, as the people of the slave-holding in the immediate abolition of widow-burn- themselves.

snould the spot, and all ve within the immediate precincts of our national capitol not this due to our national character?"

In both these extracts, Mr. Hammond contends ma on our national character, and "an annoyance," a "disturber of the peace," "a destroyer of the interest in its success, than the laity. comfort," of the opponents of slavery. We have taken not only this ground, but also the ground, that as a nation we are, under every aspect, accounpractice, we are deeply criminal.

We remark again on this reason, that Mr. Adams seems to forget throughout, that the slaves have rights as well as their masters. One of the principles on which government should always proceed, is, equal and exact justice to all men.great injustice to the free people of the District, by making slaves freemen, but sees no injustice in keeping those, slaves, who have as much right to freedom, and the protection of Congress, as their masters. Mr. Adams reveres the doctrines contained in our Declaration of Independence. One of them, which affirms that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, he quotes, in order to prove that without the consent of the white people of the District, Congress ought not to abolish slavery among them. We would quote the same doctrine to prove, that without the consent of the seven thousand slaves there, Congress ought not to continue them in slavery. Let us apply the reasoning of Mr. Adams to their

"When the people are represented in the Legislative assembly, the consent of the whole must be inferred from the voice of the representative majority; but when the people are to be bound by laws emanating from a legislative assembly wherein they have no representatives, their will must be ascertained by manifestations from themselves." Now it is certain, that all those persons in the District, who are held as slaves, are utterly averse to the continuance of slavery among them, and consider it an entire violation of their right of property in themselves. Therefore, Congress ought at once, inasmuch as this slavery continues by virtue of its authority, to pass an immediate act for its abolition.

correct, to avoid its application to the case of slaves in the District; unless, indeed, Mr. Adams and the Congress of the United States choose to assume the ground, that slaves are not human beings? Nothing but the perverting associations of thought and feeling which slavery has thrown around our public men, could have prevented this statesman from seeing, that in his train of reasoning to prove the injustice of abolishing slavery, he was in fact making out one of the strongest arguments in favor of its abolition.

How is it possible, if Mr. Adams' reasoning be

for disordering the moral vision of the American people. They reason concerning it, as they would with all our notions of justice and humanity, they deal with it as if it were an institution founded in the best principles of man's nature, and sanctioned by the divine law.

tion, or gambling in the District?

to its suppression. Would Mr. Adams find in that slavery was wrong. hese circumstances a reason for not legislating up- As before in the case of sabbath-breaking, so now ocerns themselves, I feel bound to be governed human liberty? on of gambling." This is Mr. Adams' reason- from such recreant conduct are these:—

Mr. Adams in his last speech on slavery-matters curtailed. the District of Columbia. And yet Mr. Adams, despise christianity, is a well known fact. The have not entirely mistaken him, would be in 3. But, a large majority are influenced in a difor of a bill for the suppression of this traffic. ferent way. Retaining their confidence in these

h, and the nation's brand of reprobation would bring about the year of jubilee, are pressed down aced on the same of the probation would bring about the year of jubilee, are pressed down abstacles the don the practice of slaveholding. Ought by additional odium, and find new obstacles ds to be done? We appeal to every man thrown in their way. dues his country's honor, and appreciates For the blood of the poor, suffering captive, God om, her Declaration of Independence, her able.

present position and professions impose upon her, "The Good Samaritan Reliever."—Our prin-

ASSEMBLIES, CONFERENCES, CONVEN-

tension of sound doctrine and pure morals; all tradict it. moral and religious subjects come legitimately untable for the further continuance of slavery in the der their notice. Whenever a heresy starts up, District, so that if there be any criminality in the that threatens the integrity of the church, it is it. Whenever a particular sin, lifting its head they feel it to be their duty to point it out to special reprobation and show its utter hostility to right principle. In a word, they are called upon to Mr. Adams thinks Congress would do an act of guard the health and purity of the church, set their faces against all error and sin, and especially to act not only against those heresies or sins which, under the circumstances, threaten the most serious encroachments on the kingdom of Christ; but also infavor of those institutions or practices, which from existing causes, may be peculiarly necessary for the promotion of some vital interest.

denouncing lotteries, gambling, intemperance and sabbath breaking, and recommending sabbath ally or fatally blind, or intentionally or knavishly nized in the Declaration of Independence, "that all such action is manifest to all.

dalized at such conduct, memorialize the General liantly." not act upon them; in others, is shaken to its cening him on his acute distinctions. "Naturally or object. We ask, what would be the effect, the ne- on Crabbe's Synonymes. essary effect, of such conduct? Plainly, to secure the sanction and support of the whole church, to the practice of sabbath-breaking. Thus the Assembly would be doing every thing in its powexistence of such obligation.

Slavery has taken up its abode in the American churches. It finds a welcome home in the Southern portions of nearly all the large denominations. In the church, as in the state, different opinions concerning it are expressed. Some call it an evil; Letter of W. H. Burleigh, Esq., in answer to an some a great moral evil; some a sin; some, one of This slavery-question has a wonderful aptitude Bible institution. Whatever it be, it has rapidly the vilest sins under the sun; others will have it. a extended itself in form and spirit, and is now exciting discussion every where. It is emphatically be ashamed to reason on other analogous questions. the question of the age and country, and since the Forgetting that slavery is a practice utterly at war church is so deeply involved in the practice of slaveholding, it is time its constituted authorities request. Other duties, however, of too pressing should give their opinion upon it.

Memorials, praying that it may be recognized as a sin, and some action be taken against it, have Is not slavery an immorality, ru- of late years been sent up repeatedly to the bodies inous to the general welfare? Is it not a public alluded to, but they have steadily refused to an- advancement of our most righteous enterprise. nuisance? Would Mr. Adams contend that Con- swer the prayers of the memorialists. Sometimes gress had no right to suppress robbery or extor- the memorials have been treated contemptuously, sometimes they have been acted on just far enough to the haughty South, and submissively received Suppose the vice of gambling were openly pract to show that whatever might be the opinions of the mark of the Beast in her forehead. She stands ticed in that territory—that at the time of its ces- free state members, they have suffered themselves tion, it was, and ever since had been, one of its lo- to be subjugated by southern dictation. In no incal customs—that there were no laws against it, and stance, have these bodies, representing the piety the men who have laid this degradation upon her he people of the District were universally averse and intelligence of the church, been induced to say -and double shame upon her freemen if they sub-

on the subject? Would be not rather insist, that the in this, instance we ask, what must be the effect of converting principle that will work her redemption onor of the nation, the cause of good morals, and such conduct? Clearly, to secure the sanction and from the crime and shame imposed upon her by a welfare of the community, required from Con- support of the moral power of the church, to the servile Legislature. Be it the determination as it the enactment of laws, making the practice, practice of slave-holding. Is it not then true, is the duty of the abolitionists of Ohio to call this What would be thought of such reasoning that these bodies, whose decisions, whether exsthis? "I believe gambling to be immoral, destrucpress or implied, upon moral and religious subtracted and severe, their sacrifices many and great, of the welfare of the community, and a stigma jects must have weight proportioned to the amount they will have the assurance that their labor is The honor of the nation; but the people of the of integrity and information which men concede to not lavished in vain, nor their strength spent for District do not think so. Therefore, as the matter them, are among the most formidable enemies of naught.

District,) applied to the case of gambling in the of ministers of the gospel for fidelity to their prin-

on of the inter-state slave-trade. Congress has ty itself, is made to suffer detriment; for if those its character, but that is based upon common sense and the word of God. That it is as conservative more constitutional power over this subject, who are fairly presumed to enjoy most of its light of all the righteous institutions in Church and that of slavery in the national capital. Pub. and favor, can thus find nothing in so unnatural a State, as it is destructive to slavery and oppression. dibition throughout the Union is aderse to its crime as slavery to deserve their reprobation, sureibition; and the states whose interests would by the religion they preach is a worthless one. It notes to near that your enemies be dismayaffected by it, are universally opposed to it. Absurd as such reasoning is, still that there are ed when they see our friends united, moving fordes, it has no other kind of connection with many who do thus reason, and by the immoral ward in one unbroken phalanx, not to a doubtful

then, in the name of consistency can he stand bodies, and their hold on christianity, they learn bodies, and their hold on christianity, they learn by exists under authority of Congress, the na-Sanction is given to the entire system through- be let alone. Thus, the slaveholder is encouraged, e South. Were slavery abolished by Con- the public conscience quieted, sympathy for the were slavery abolished by Conthe District, this sanction would be withslave abated, and the few who still struggle to

don have been revolutionary struggle will hold these religious bodies largely account-

-ought she not to let the world know, that where ter made us talk nonsense last week, in a little artaking measures to taking measures to taking measures to the distinguish it from the distinguish it fr We are too much hurried this week for further would make us say, Believer instead of Reliever.

Their great object is, the preservation and ex- tively circulating this production, we flatly con-

Courtesy of Colonization .- We begged the Colonization Herald in our last week's paper, to ing specimen of Colonization courtesy.

Some weeks since, during our absence, a little

A late Christian Statesman cuts this notice from unanimously adopted as follows:our columns, and favors us with the subjoined Preamble and Constitution of the Massachusetts

"We clip the above from the Cincinnati Phianthropist. It may be the editor of the Philan-So well is this understood, that no one is sur- thropist does not receive any papers from the city the earth," and hath commanded them to love their prised when these bodies pass solemn resolutions, or State of York-if so, his ignorance is someschools, temperance societies, &c. The duty of more than one, or two, or three papers. And, if Creator with certain unalienable rights, among Suppose one-third of the members of the Pres- or three notices, relative to it, in the Statesman. byterian church were addicted to the practice of We believe he gets our paper; at least, we mail it sabbath breaking. Many of their brethren, scanble an enterprise," that is "going ahead so brilrighteous government, and of the Christian reli

Fourth of July in Dearborn County.

vited to attend. Any who may come a distance will about its utter extinction, we do hereby agree, be welcomed to convenient accommodations. June 20th, 1839.

J. CLARK.

invitation to attend the Ohio Anti-Slavery Anni- chuseus Abolition Society, and shall be auxiliary

I have delayed my reply to your kind letter inviting my attendance at your Anniversary meeting the slave trade in the United States, and the elevatranspire that would justify me in leaving my editorial duties for a few days to comply with your a nature to be neglected, compel me reluctantly to decline your invitation. In my stead, therefore, accept my most fervent desires that you may be guided in your deliberations by that wisdom which cometh from on high, that they may result in the

As an American citizen, and especially, as a citizen of a professedly free state, I feel keenly the degradation of Ohio. She has bowed her neck this moment in the attitude of a vassal, wearing the yoke of a foreign despot, and meekly doing the bidding of a tyrannical master. Shame upon mit to this debasing vassalage! I cannot believe that they will. The spirit of liberty is not dead in

Their will and oppose any bill for the suppresTo be more particular, the evils which flow it of them. Let not the friends of humanity be Ohio must be emancipated. Her abolitionists (which he applies to the question of slavery in 1. With a certain class of persons, the character tions, the follies and fanaticism which have brought east, and filled the hearts of our friends with grief if not with doubt, may find no aliment in your an-Congress, avowed himself in favor of the aboli
2. In the estimation of another class, christianiof of the character, but that is based upon common sense alterests of the whole Union, than has slavery time-serving of christian professors are taught to conflict, but to certain triumph—not for victory or death-but for victory-speedy, complete, and

Yours, for truth and liberty, and law, W. H. BURLEIGH. G. BAILEY, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c.

Currous.—In the month of June, 1804, thirty-five ye

ti-Slavery Society. For many reasons, it was dee- to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Charles Tap- great extent, but the real cause of this utter pros med important to organize the society now-du- pan, George Allen, and A. A. Phelps, with pow- tration is the difficulty existing in our money at "THE JAMES WILLIAMS NARRATIVE."-The Africal ring anniversary week. There was not time, af- er to change the name, if they deemed it best. fairs. The banks are not only stopping the ter it was finally decided in our own minds that a That committee subsequently met and decided to wheels of commerce by their own plan of opera new society must be formed, to issue a call and call the society, "The Massachusetts Abolition tions, so far as these actually extend, but they are tian Statesman, is also out on us for publishing the make other necessary arrangements for a general the most formidable enemies of the slave, must be We must be tolerably near perfection, if our opporate reasons, it was deemed best to organize in the man- ed, and the officers were severally elected. professions. Let no man-professions. Let no man-professions. Let no man-professions. In this very speech, Mr. Clay reckoned at present, the General Assemblies, Gen-nents can find no other fault with us but this. We ner stated below. To this, under the circumstan-entire list will be published in due time. Wm. B. eral Conferences and General Conventions of directed the advertisement to be taken out of the valid objections—and more especially as the oripaper, immediately after the fictitious character of ginal New England Anti-Slavery Society was or- of Boston, Recording Secretary; and Josiah Brack-These bodies, it is understood, represent the the Narrative had been publicly acknowledged by ganized in the same way, with only twelve indi- ett, of Boston, Treasurer best piety and intelligence of the several churches. the Ex. Com. of the Parent Society. We sup- viduals present, and at a time when a call for a pub-The General Conference of the Methodists, par- posed of course it would be done, never troubled lic convention would have brought together quite In both these extracts, and did not know that Congress may be reasonably called upon to that it still stood in our paper, until apprised of the Accordingly. Our sime are that Congress may be district, because it is a stigwho are presumed in general to have a more just that it still stood in our paper, until apprised of the Accordingly, on Monday, May 27th, a meeting of the Statesmen of the St appreciation of christian truth, and to feel a deeper fact, by the admonition of the Statesman. As to such friends as could be conveniently reached, was to promote in all lawful, constitutional, moral and in slaves. Three slave vessels from Africa, havthe assertion that Abolitionists in the West are ac-"to take into consideration the present state of the of slavery in our land, and to secure for our belov- captured and sent into Rio between the 1st and 15th anti-slavery cause, as carried on by the existing or- ed brethren, both bond and free, the enjoyment of of April. This success has greatly increased the ganization in this state, and also to hear and act on all their rights as men, and as members of society, activity of the cruizers, and caused them to redoub-

now ask the same journal to preserve the follow- Alden, of Cambridgeport, Secretary, and was onotice of a Colonization convention appeared in basis of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from mation of another state anti-slavery society, on the dentified with it. our paper, headed "Mysterious." It was copied which the existing state society was believed to from an Abolition paper in the East, and repub- have widely departed, it was unanimously voted, subject, and after discussion and amendment were

Abolition Society.

Whereas the Most High God "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of neighbors as themselves; and whereas our nationwhat excusable—but if he does, he is either natur. al existence is based upon this principle, as recogso. We have seen notices of this convention in men are created equal and are endowed by their we mistake not, we published more than one, two, which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and whereas, in the face of this solemn avowal before Almighty God and the world, and in to him, expressly to keep him advised of "so no- violation of the principles of natural justice, of gion, nearly one sixth part of this nation are held Assembly on the subject, carnestly praying it to Suppose he inform his readers that he missed in bondage by their fellow-countrymen; and wherepass resolutions, setting forth the duty of observ- the criminal and hung the innocent on his double to the prosperity, peace, union, and liberties of the ing the sabbath day; and condemning its violation dilemma. He has not shown much courtesy; per- entire country and of the several states, and beas sin against God. Year after year similar me- haps he may show more fairness. We cannot lieve that righteousness alone can exalt this nation, morials go up, but the Assembly in some cases will take leave of our neighbor, without compliment- that the command of Jehovah, to "execute judg- This bondage is represented to be almost as bad as perpet tre by excited debates as to the propriety of con- fatally blind, or intentionally or knavishly so." of the oppressor," is binding on us as a people, means, "deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand years, while others are never allowed their freedom. sidering them, and in every instance, steadily re- We take it, that the editor must have been sharp- and therefore, that "there are, at the present time, fuses to express any opinion, with regard to their ening his discriminating faculty, by whetting it the highest obligations resting on the people of the sure by a British frigate—a passenger was killed. very by moral and political action, as prescribed in the constitution of the United States," and of the A meeting of the Dearborn Co. A. S. S. will be several states; and whereas we believe it the duty and the interest of the masters, immediately to allow the British boats or officers to land. This resolution held on the 4th of July proximo, at the stone emancipate their slaves without expatriation, and was maintained for several days, and we do not hear who Rev. J. BLANCHARD of Cincinnati, and Rev. J. M. Henderson of S. Hanover are expected to country, to posterity, to immutable justice, and to the lat ult-, to sail for home in three days. The U. S. address the meeting. The friends of liberty are in- God, to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring schooner Enterprise was to sail in a few days. with a prayerful reliance on the Divine aid, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION. Art. 1. This society shall be called the Massato the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. The doctrines of this society are summarily set forth in the preamble to this constitution. Its objects are the entire abolition of slavery and tion of the character and condition of the people of color, and their admission to equal religious, civil and political rights and privileges with the whites. It will endeavor to effect these objects by the use of all means sanctioned by law, humanity and reli-It will aim, through the agency of the living speaker and of the press, to convince all our fellow-citizens of the correctness of its doctrines and the propriety and justice of its objects. It will also endeavor; in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the slave-trade and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia, and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any state that may

hereafter be admitted to the Union. Art. 3. Provides that any person who assents to the principles of the constitution, is in favor of its objects and measures, and is not a slaveholder. may become a member of the society by signing cases, and that our city is free from epidemic disits constitution and contributing to its funds, and a ease, and every physician of intelligence and exlife member by the contribution, at one time, of perience will concur with me, that yellow fever ten dollars. The other articles relate to officers, representation from auxiliaries, meetings, &c., and, together with an expose of the purposes and plans of the new organization, and the reasons for sepa- any disease calculated to create danger to the citrate action, will, in due time, be laid before the izens, while at the same time, they have generally public, by the executive committee. Meanwhile, been opposed to exciting useless alaam.' the above will serve to show of what materials we

After the adoption of the constitution, a committee of six was appointed to nominate a list of offi- lowing: cers for the Society, and report at a subsequent meeting. The notice of this meeting was given on Tuesday in the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, and as extensively as possible in other ways; and all abolitionists in favor of the measures were invited to attend and aid in completing the organization of the Society. The meeting was held on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Marlporo Chapel, Hall No. 1, and was called to order by the chairman, Rev. D. S. King, of Boston, and Foreign produce, pened with prayer by the Rev. David Brigham,

The proceedings of the former meeting, and the onstitution then adopted, were read by the Secretary, after which a statement was made of reasons or a new organization and the manner of effecting followed with explanations of the constitution It was then stated that the names of all persons in favor of a new organization, on the general princi-ples contained in the constitution, could then be taken, after which the constitution would be open to any amendments proposed by such persons, and bodies, and their hold on christianity, they learn as the opponent of abolition in the District?

gradually to look upon slavery as a kind of misforcame to preach deliverance to the captives, the came to preach deliverance to the captives, the came to preach deliverance to the captives, the separate deliverance to the captives. the Society be organized by the choice of officers: gradually to look upon slavery as a kind of mistorcame to preach deliverance to the captives, the complice were taking the name of the prison-doors to those who were mea present addressed the meeting with great interest and effect. A letter was also read from Rev. terest and effect. A letter was also read from Rev. Enrolled and licensed, O. Scott, who was prevented from attending the meeting by sickness, highly approving of a new

More than one hundred and fifty persons, from Employed in the Whale Fishery, seventy-five different towns, enrolled their names. Shipping built in the United State Two amendments to the constitution were then proname of the society. The name, by the constitu-tion as first adopted, was "The Massachusetts State

On motion of Rev. C. T. Torrey, the following

the report of a committee, chosen at a preliminary on the same terms on which these rights are accor- le their vigilance. ded to men of a different complexion. And to at-The meeting was organized by the choice of tain these ends, we deem it necessary to present record a specimen of Colonization literature. We Rev. D. S. King of Boston, Chairman, and J. W. our cause before the community, on its merits; unpondence, of June 6.—The mass of our Whig friends better connected either in form or in fact, with those secpened with prayer by Rev. C. T. Torrey of of Sa- tarian and local or personal objects, which have in holding abolition abhoring meetings, and uttering denum em. After some consultation in regard to the for- been recently, to so great extent, in this State in- ciations against abolitionists, was weakening themselves.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare and issue at an early day an address to the public, setting forth our objects and lished on our fourth page, under the general head, that the meeting now proceed to the organization reasons for separate action, and inviting the co-opof such new society. A Preamble and Constituter eration of all who love the cause of enslaved hu- cause. The Executive Committee have issued an ad of Miscellaneous, in solid brevier, so that it could tion were then submitted by the Committee on the manity, and that the same be published in the passing for a subscription of \$100,000 for the cause. Gerritt pers, and in phamplet form, together with a list of the officers of the society, and an account of the Society. Mr. Smith is the man who sends two Adminisproceedings at its formation.

After the adoption of these and some other resolutions, the society adjourned, and the Board of candidates. managers remained and elected an Executive Com-The committee have since met, and organized, and commenced their work; and God helping them, they will prosecute it with vigor, and with a steady and undersating devotion to the slave. Yours truly, A. A. PHELPS, Rec. Secretary,

Boston, June 3, 1839. P. S. Anti-Slavers papers will confer a favor by publishing the above.

From the New York Express. LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO .- A vessel has arrived a Philadelphia bringing Rio papers to the 1st May. Through the month of April a large number of slaves had been sent into port, car tured by British cruisers. In six vessels were nd about 1800 slaves. The slaves sent into port are hired out for eight years-those who employ them giving five pound for the eight years services. The British Go ernment pays five pounds to the captor. After the eight ment," and by righteous law, as well as other al slavery-many dying before the expiration of the eight excitement prevailed against the English at Rio in cons quence of the circumstance alluded to in our morning pa free," as well as the slave "states, to remove sla- ly excuse given for the outrage was the supposition that the ressel intended to secure some captured slaves in a prize vessel near by,-the steamer passing between the frigate and the slaver. The citizens were so much excited that they would not

er to destroy the obligation of sabbath observances, short of an act expressly affirming the non
Chappel, east fork of Tanner's Creek. The meethat no scheme of colonization, either voluntary or
the obligation of sabbath observthat no scheme of colonization, either voluntary or
the or not it continued to be enforced beyond the last of
the American flags necessity affirming the non-

MANNOTH PETITION.-The working men in England have got up a National petition, to be presented to Parliaform ourselves into a society for this purpose, to ment by Mr. Attwood, of Birmingham, for a redress of their grievances. The number of signatures, and the length and weight of the petition, surpass all that we have ever heard of on our side of the Atlantic. The number of signatures amounted to one million and a quarter; the length of it, Two MILES, 1,504 yards, its weight, 560 lbs. When it was delivered to Mr. Attwood, it was wound up into a roll of about four feet diameter, and girded round with iron pops, being brought to him in a vehicle ornamented with ribbons and banners, and escorted by fifty-two delegates from the National Convention .- Disseminator

> SLAVERY IN lowA .- It has been decided by Chief Justice Mason, at the present term of Court, that slavery can This settles the question at least for not exist in Ioroa. the present .- Iowa Gaz.

BROOKE COUNTY AGAINST THE FIELD .- Our County Levy, this year, is only 50 cents a head, and our Poor Rates The Overseers of the Poor had a meeting on Friday last, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the past year, and of assessing the rates of the present, when it was ascertained, that the surplus of the last and previous years. would be more than sufficient to meet all the estimated expenditures of the current year. Hence there was no neces sity for a Levy of poor rates,-Transcript. YELLOW FEVER AT CHALESTON. The Port

Physicians at Charleston, S. C., reports that there were some cases of yellow fever on board the ship Bumae, at that port from Havana-two of the men had died-the other was convalescent. He adds, "I feel confident in asserting that no injury to the health of Charleston will accrue from these never prevails in Charleston before the end of July. I may here state that no public officer, nor the Board of Health, would conceal the existence of

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Commerce and Naare made, what are our doctrines, our objects and vigation of the United States .- We have regeived from Washington an abstract of this interesting document, from which we present the fol-

Imports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1838. Total amount, \$113,717,404 Of which were imported in American vessels. 103,987,449 In foreign vessels, 10,629,950

EXPORTS.

168,486,616

96,033,821

16,178,222

Of which were domestic produce, Domestic Articles. Exported in American vessels, in Foreign vessels, Foreign Articles.

Total amount,

Exported in American vessels, in Foreign vessels, Navigation.

ending Sept. 30, 1838, Do. cleared from do. Foreign shipping entered during the

Shipping built in the United States during the year ending Sept.

In our city business of all kinds appears in gen eral to be perfectly paralyzed. The lateness of creating doubt and mistrust in the public mind as The Committee to nominate officers then report to the solvency of our currency, by their abstain-

The ing from publishing the mouthly statement required by law .- Louisianian. HARVEST.-Harvest has commenced in East Tennessee, and in Eastern Virginia. The wheat has ripened into an excellent crop. In Georaia and South Carolina the harvest is, by this time,

entirely over.

WHIGGERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY .- The following para pondence, of June 6 .- The mass of our Whig friends hereby driving from their own party, a large division of its strength. This extract may possibly impress some of them with a conviction, that the Gazette has not spoken without

"The American Anti-Slavery Society, I see is making a Smith has put his name down for Ten Thousand Dollars. and has already remitted this sum to the Treasurer of the tration members to the next Congress from this State; his great influence and great exertions defeated the Whig

LIST OF PLEDGES MADE AT THE ANNI-VERSARY AT PUTNAM, May 30, 1839. A. Allen, \$5 00 5 00

Antrim, Guernsey co. Bellefontaine. 10 00 Burel, L. G., 5 00 paid 5 00 paid Bushnell, Rev. H .. Bailey, Gamaliel, 10 00 10 00 Birney, J. G., Brook, Dr. A. 10 00 Byrd, John H., 5 00 Brook, James B., Brown, J. C., 5 00 paid Cherokee A. S. S., Logan co. 20 00 50 00 Cadiz, per R. Hanna 100 00 paid Cincinnati, per G. Bailey, 600 00 Catel, J. D. 50 00 paid \$15 Cabel, M. J., Craig. S. 5 00 paid Decrfield, Morgan co., 50 00 D. Witt, Luke, Davis, B. F., 5 00 paid 100 00 paid 100 00 paid Donaldson, Christian Donaldson, Wm., 100 00 paid Dicksby, David, 1 00 paid Day, William, Friends, names not given. 21 25 paid Greenfield, Highland co., 100 00 Granville, Licking co., Georgetown, Harrison co., 70 00 paid \$35 George, H., George, Wm. 5 00 George Alex. 5 00 paid Guthrie, A. A. Gormly, David, 5 00 paid Green co., per - Purdy, Harrisville, Medina co. 50 00 paid \$10 Heaton, Jas. 5 00 paid 5 00 Hanna, Robert, of Cadiz 10 00 paid Hathaway, Pardon. Hebardsville, per J. M. Hibben, 25 00 paid \$8 Jackson co. A. S. S. Irish, Wm. B. 5 00 paid Irish, Wm. B. for A. S. Soc. 13 00 paid 10 00 paid Jamison, John. King, Leicester Keene A S S, Coshocton co, 10 00 Ludlow, J C 100 00 Mt Vernon, Knox co Lees Run, per R. Hammond Moore, H. M., Newark, 30 00 10 00 McNeely, Cyrus Moore, Milton 10 00 paid Mariam, Cyrus Morgan co. per Geo Morris 50 00 paid \$10 Mt Pleasant, cent a week Soc. 5 00 paid Newtown, Muskingum co. 23 00 New Athens, Harrison co 70 00 paid \$6 New Concord, Muskingum co New Concord, Juvenile Soc. 20 00 New Garden, Columbiana co Putnam, Muskingum co 30 00 Pennsville, Morgan co 10 00 Obear, Wm 5 00 paid Pettyjohn, Abraham, Parish, F D 10 00 Peru, ASS, Delaware co 30 00 Ross co. Ripley, Brown co 200 00 Robinson, E. 5 00 Robinson, Mrs. 15 00 Rodgers, Thos. 5 00 paid 10 00 Rodgers, Wm. H. 200 00 Sardinia, Brown co. Talmadge, Portage co. Strick and, Mark. 10 00 paid \$5 Smith, S. Sturges, Edward, Smith, Thos. 5 00 Sheppard, M., Tracy, John M. Stone, Curtis, Simpson, Matthew, Trimble, jr., John,

\$3555 25 Fotal am'nt. Pledged, CONFECTIONARY.

Strongvill', Cayahoga co.

5 00 paid 5 00 paid

1 00 paid 10 00

South East corner of New & North Streets, between Broadway and Sycamore.

MESSWS, LEACH & HUNSTER, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have refitted up their House in a neat style for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and are now prepared to receive those who may favor them with a call, with Sodawater, Lemonado, Ice Cream, Mead, Syrups, Candies, Cakes, Nuts, and Fruits. They pledge themselves that me exertion shall be worted to receive them with part to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with a call, and hope again to receive that patronage so liberally extended to them heretofore.

In thanking their friends and the public, for the unu lattering patronage they have received, would state, that hey are ready to take a limited number of Boarding Pupils,

and believe that their former experience in tuition, will meter the comfort and improvement of those entrusted to 1.408.761

informs her friends and the public, that she will be happy to instruct in those accomplishments, at her residence, on East Third Street, between Lawrence and Pike, where she will have constantly on hand, an assortment of very supe or Pianes, at the New York prices.

Cincinnati Canal Market.

Chafed and enfeebled, scorns them and yet yields.

What !-coldly breathed, then madly shouted wild; What !-- shrieks the offspring of Eternity;--Shall thus the nature that aspires to heaven;-That now, in vivid vision, crown'd with stars, Wielding the comet as its flaming blade, Bearing before its heart the silver moon, Foot-wing'd with lightning,-lo! on echoing clouds, Strides in full pomp,-the Mystery of Power! Shall such a nature shrink within the guise Of this soft sense, victim of fire and frost, Thrilling with threatenings of disease and death,-And, baffled in its most sublime attempts, Pine, all uneasy, in its May-day home,-Wander, as restless, 'mong its fellows' homes,-Return, through sun and shade, and still pine on,-Half frenzied that its pinions want their plumes-And cannot - cannot - CANNOT SOAR !

God only knows me! Startling verity! My fellows are not witless of my name,-My friends, my fault of frankness fondly praise,-My father's memory holds my first hour's breath,-My wife laughs out, assured she knows me well,-My children turn their quiet eyes on me, And witch me with my own identity,-But still my spirit, in its inner cell, 'Bides undiscovered: like a hermit, looks From cavernous shadows where none else intrudes, Calm on the open sunshine of the world. I call to them; I tell them where I am,-And what I am; yet still they know me not, Spirits there are, which I have never known,-Do they know me? Angels, of other worlds: And men, of other ages; -do they see The secrets of my being? Fiends from hell,-Can they in-penetrate my inmost heart? Spirits of loved ones-outwardly well known. Now disembodied-know me better, they, Now, than of old? See they the fiery pulse Of thought and passion flashing through my soul? Oft have I fancied thus, and since they left The precincts of our union, been constrained To holier walk to keep their purer love. But this is doubtful. Nay, with rising faith, I dare assert eternal solitude! Save to the eye of Him whose glance of light Streams through me, as the slant and subtle sun, Shoots beams innumerous through a drop of rain. But He alone!

O solemn, searching truth! Outward communion hath its countless hosts,-Each, still, an inward stranger to his peers! The conscious quickness known to One alone,-One in the Universe! To One alone,-One, for Eternity ! But He !-- O bliss ! The Good! The Infinite Spirit! Life of Life! Thought of all Thoughts ! Passion of Passions! All, In All! The Truth of Truths! The Love of Loves! Holy of Holies! Joy of Joys!--My God!

He knows me. All my sin, and all my wo;--My penitence, my faith, my hope, my love:-My faculties, facilities, and works;-Opinions, fancies, feelings-clear and vague-However dark to me, to Him like noon ! Knows me, all times, all places, all estates;-Day, night; home, far; sick, well; glad or distress'd;-Knows in all changes-wholly-evermore!

I know not Him. I've heard His reverend Name,--Heard His high attributes; and seen His works; And bow'd before Him, as the Soul of Souls; And call'd upon Him, as my Only Hope; And loved Him, as my Father and my Friend;-But more I may not-He is known to none! I-next to Him, as known to Him alone! He-every where, in all immensity! And every where, to all Eternity! Round all and in all-Breath-Fulse-Mind of all-Unseen, Unheard, Unfeit, Unsearchable!

Father of spirits! All Good! All Glorious! Hear the lone prayer of this poor, panting heart! Bless me! Even me! O Father!-bless Thy child , In life, in death; on earth, in Heaven; in time, And in eternity; alone, with else; Gay, or in grief; or safe, or girt with harms; Still-Father, Son, and Holy Ghost-One God! Still let thy vital blessing on me rest: Its light and warmth, so filling all my soul, That, one with Thee, I evermore may dwell In Thee, and Thou in me-a sinful man, Redeem'd and happy in the living God. Salurday, Afternoon, May 25th, 1839.

Suggested, I suppose, by a similar thought, in Bow-ring's Translation of Dershavin's Ode to the Deity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEMIS CASE .- We see, by the report of the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that a bill has been passed by the lower house of that assembly, for the trial of Messrs. Bemis and others, of Hartford county, in this State, who stand indicted in York county, Pa., for bringing away certain of their slaves, whom they found in laboring in the editorial field. Our warfare has away certain of their states, whom any found in laboring in the country, obtaining, as the laws of Pennsylbeen against lotteries, intemperance, slavery, and

of our State, at its session of 1837, and that a resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to raged? When should he redouble his efforts? appoint a commissioner to visit Harrisburgh, and Answer.—When the devil and his legions roar nta, me ueshe or traryiano martine questions involved in the case should be taken up for decision strike a little more gently! Take care! He will bite you!" Do you understand, neighbor?—

B. Merepith. Eso., of this city, was appointed Priend of Man.

important to the slave holding States of the Union, and it was this that caused the Legislature of Maryland to adopt the course pursued. Among the questions are:

1st. The right of a citizen of a slave holding State to pursue his fugitive slaves into a non-slaveholding State, and to bring them away without a resort to the judicial tribunals.

2d. The right of a master to the produce of his fugitive slave, born of her in a non-slave-holding

3d. The constitutionality of the laws of Pennsylvania on the subject of fugitive slaves,"

This is from the Baltimore Patriot. Mr. Bemis and others stand indicted, in York county, Pennsylvania, upon a clear and strong case of kidnap-They have been demanded by the Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Governor of Maryland. The crime is undoubted, the punishment is the penitentiary, and the offenders are wealthy and respectable! The action of the law has been impeded by official parleyings of no legal propriety, and now the legislature of Maryland has sent an ambassador to tamper with the Legislature of 12, 1839. Pennsylvania. And so far as the mob House of land is complied with. Thus it is made manifest, and do approve of Dooliule & Munsous Map of Ohio. that the legislature of a free state may legislate, upon the subject of slavery, provided a slave state ask it to do so.

The slavery folks want a made case, for settling States. Yes—Taney, Barbour, Wayne, McKinly, and Catron! Very convenient time to settle the United States, and World, large Maps of Indiana. Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps of Indiana great depression of spinis, with the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with ly, and Catron! Very convenient time to settle the United States, and World, large Maps of Indianaslavery questions; the District of Columbia, the Licus in quo. - Cin. Gaz.

DEFINITION .- Modern Reformer; one who has an exalted opinion of his own superiority, and a the care of his own soul .- Presbyterian.

We do not pretend to say that there is no occasion for the satire contained in the above. Men others. And for this reason, we have little confidence in those "modern reformers" who expect to reform the world by preaching the truth in the abstract while they excuse themselves from carrying it out in practice. This class of persons are certainly remarkable for their exalted "opinion of their own superior" wisdom "and contempt for all others." They devise many projects ostensibly "for the public good" which are inconsistent with God's law, and consequently, with the proper care of the soul. Some of these restless uncasy agitators are for thrusting out one sixth part of the American people from their native land, under pretence of-the public good, and the regeneration of a continent! From such "modern reformers," we say, in all humility, "Good Lord deliver us."

But the above definition reminds us of another, that ought to stand by the side of it, by way of driasas. check make and counterpoise.

DEFINITION .- Modern Saint; one who under pretense of attending to the salvation of his own in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also lan soul casts the law of his God behind his back, tramples his Saviour's poor under his feet, or ing, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total dewhen he sees them fallen among thieves, passes by, with the Priest and the Levite, on the other peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overside. A saint, in modern parlance not unfrequently means one who makes a merit of his solicitude to provide for his own soul and body, in the way that shall give him the least trouble about others! The first and second table of the law,

THE BAPTIST COMING UP TO THE WORK,-During the Anniversary week in New York, the Bap- spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colours tist Abolitionists held a meeting at which it was resolved to take the preparatory steps for calling a mild aperient. We know nothing belter adapted to the National Baptist Anti-Slavery convention. We expect by another week to receive their circular on the subject. As a denomination they are pretty once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are deeply leavened with the doctrines of abolition, tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable rem especially in the Eastern states, Western New dy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the York, and Michigan. They have already four papers, that are friendly to the cause, viz-the Eastern Baptist, Brunswick, Me.; Vermont Telegraph, Brandon, Vt.; the New Hampshire Baptist Register, Concord, N. H.; and the Christian Reflector, Worcester, Mass.; which is also simultaneously published in the city of New York .-From the evidence we have of the movements among them, we feel assured that their troops will be in order by the time the other bodies are ready to fall into the anti-slavery line .- American Cit.

American Anti-Slavery Society, his checks on the bank for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable bank for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable this year in installments. Friend, will you see that their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine. it is not by your fault, if the whole sum should not be raised? It is greatly needed.

The Executive Committee will receive this first response to their address, as an earnest of what they may expect from the abolitionists of the country, in proportion as the true interests of the cause are seen and felt. We trust they will now lose no time in procuring agents to lecture in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Who shall go for us? We trust a glorious career of prosperity is now opening, and if our friends will send us the money, or pledges of money, our hands will be strong to take hold of every opportunity for advancing the cause towards a speedy and peaceful triumph .- Eman.

SLAVERY MATTERS.—Our fellow citizens, of the THANK OFFERING FOR LIBERTY.—Several of the slave States, every now and then deliver a fiat, for negroes in Jamaica who lately received their freethe regulation of the free States, in respect to sla- dom, voluntarily sent about fifty-one dollars, as a To this fiat the free State politicians bow thank-offering to the American Anti-Slavery Sociin submissive obedience. If an orator or editor ety, "to be expended towards the emancipation of run counter to this fiat a horrification comes over their brethren in America." The occasion of their run counter all about him, least the South should take ven- making the donation is represented as one of great geance of the many for the offences of the few. interest. It was at a small prayer-meeting, where There is a standing fiat for the regulation of all the the condition of the American slaves was stated to horror stricken. Slavery is the peculiar affair of them in a few words. Such was their sense of the the slave States, and, at their peril, the legislatures condition of the slaves, and their gratitude for their of the free States must let it alone. So preaches own deliverance from a similar state, that they ea-Harrison Gray Otis, and Henry Clay, the Nation gerly embraced the opportunity "to do what they al Intelligencer and our neighbor Whig, and the could," for those still in bondage. One man gave legions who agree with them in opinion. And \$2 00, who receives only \$1 50 per week for his with these preachments in their mouths, what do work, and supports himself and family from that they hold of such proceedings as are here noti- sum. Another gave \$3 00, who receives but \$90, the donation they sent their best wishes for the prosperity of the Anti-Slavery Society and for the speedy deliverance of their brethren from slaspeedy deliverance of their brethren from slavery .- Oberlin Evangelist.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AN EDITOR.—It is now about eleven years and a half since we have been vania require, the order of a Judge for their re- kindred vices. It would be strange if we had not, It will be recollected that this case occupied a which an editor, thus employed, may be cheered with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual considerable portion of the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the time of the Legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting to not the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting the legislature with the legislature with the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting the legislature with the pleasing assurance that he is effecting the legislature with the legisl

appoint a commissioner to visit trainisding, and the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him, and when his timid friends the loudest against him him back by the skirt, and say, "Do nia, the desire of Maryland that the questions in-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21,

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

This new and splendid Map is now in the course of delivement of Dr. Wm. Evans. ery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent an supply them.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trustees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.

"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the treme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to purtreme degree of languor and faintness; and the language degree of languor and faintness; and the language degree of language degree degree of language degree degree of language degree de tate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever

"Resolved, That the President be authorised to purchase

Columbus, June, 8, 1838, Pennsylvania. And so far as the mob House of Representatives is concerned, the wish of Mary- eral Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets LOSEPH VANCE, Goz, of Ohio.

all the laws, in the Supreme Court of the United al Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

That coughs, colds, asthma, and spitting of blood should in no case be neglected, is familiarly known to every one .-Why is it? Is it not that many with a pre-disposition to will also gladly give any information to any inquirit will also gladly give any information to any inquirit will also gladly give any information to any inquirity. correspondent contempt for all others. Or anothe; a restless, uneasy agitator, who, under pretence of constant employment for the public good, forgets the eare of his correspondent contempt for the public good, forgets the eare of his correspondent contempt for the public good, forgets That all do not thus, may be learned by the following letter rom the Rev. Prof. Stowe, of Lane Seminary.

Doctor Peck : SIR-My family is constitutionally pre-dis-C. E. STOWE.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1838.

The proprietor is receiving almost daily proof of the superior efficacy of the Watasia in all diseases of the lungs. For sale, wholesale and retail, at Apothecaries Hull, 19 Main street, 4 doors above Front. PECK & CO.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by ligestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypo-

Symptoms.—The common corporeal symptoms are flatnency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging guidness-the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, despondwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

Causes .- A sedentary life of any kind especially severe portant organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly naggravates the symptoms.
Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills

for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general THE \$100,000 Fund Begun.—Gerrit Smith debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatu-has already transmitted to the treasury of the lency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiccup, that most excruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from York.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.
Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING

Interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines. Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring

medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order, CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Antiillious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind, -Mr. Robert els severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tents-

TASTEMA. Three years standing .- Mr. Robert oe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he peticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. ly removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted ith the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inesti-

Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatof the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the light side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, which colored with other symptoms indicating real urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating greaterangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms.

within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are JOSEPH BROWNE Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his tered, and feel safe in recommendations of the period of six years, in attending to his tered, and feel safe in recommendations. business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness; palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extense algebras and fair transcripts and size transcripts. highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesi-

> Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

> An extraordinary and remarkable cure. - Mrs. Mary empletely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State;

The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also sectional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Mans of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Mans of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. ther symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the

most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance, She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism .- Interesting case Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadel-phia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizz ness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakposed to irritation of the throat and lungs, and occasional atdislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and

weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to hea!th; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re-commended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his estoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street-Mr. Daniel Spanning of Shrawsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than twenty years Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever unti he called upon Dr. Evans of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a porfect cure.

An extraordinary cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was laboring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course f treatment; from which he began to find immediate relief and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

Remarkable case of Acute Rhoumatism, with an affection the Lungs-cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm with such an one is—"Thou shalt in any wise take care of thy own dear self"!!—Friend of discharge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more imdischarge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more four years with severe pains in all his joints which w re al-Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the ed a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, above symptoms were also attended with considerable diffia mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system. culty of breathing with a sense of tightness across the chest The above symptoms were entirely removed and a per-fect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS. City of New York SS. Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true. BENJ. S. JARVIS. Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau.

A Case of Tic Doloreux .- Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was severely afflicted for ten years with Tie Doloreux violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stoma and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind,until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Refer-

Paralytic Rheumatism.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruti-ating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and anckles; an aggravation of the pain towards night, and for the most part all times from the externa heat, an obvious thickining of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmod-Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or ic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowright side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any mus, loss of appetite, nausca, vomiting, frequency of pulse, thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionmus, loss of appeute, nauses, vomiting, frequency of purse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly feetid matter, mixand a frequent discharge of a peculiarly feetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an
intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for
the extraordinary benefit he had received. niserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not ob-tain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only caps ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans. A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

**Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself.) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade but the calm retreat gave his physical nature powers. shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no renose. If some one then had known the secret of concentra-ting the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would

experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. Yours, with esteem, SHELDON Durham, Greene County, New York.

F. & A. S. EVANS, Hillsborough. WM. HIBBEN, Wilmington, WEBSTER, MELVIN, & Co. Wash'n. J. R. ROBINSON, Portsmouth. Also by S. C. PARKHERST, 23 Lower Market street

Quincy (III.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the ger TOMATO medicine by Doctors EELLS & NICHOLS, V

MILES COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles ompound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredi enls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public

as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel. RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.

Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839. THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. 250,000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati-Continue he publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books, by sident McGuffey and others. No School Book ent prize in the United States has received an equal patronage. In the short time the series has been before the public, about Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been published. Their great excellence has gained for them the ad-

miration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's Poitical Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'-

have recently been added to the series. Movember 20th, 1838.

AGENTS FOR PHILNTHROPIST. ALONZO BATLEY,

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PENNSYLVANIA, A. W. Townsend, Fallston, Rev. H. C. Howells, Pittsburgh. Benjamin S. Jones, Philadelphio LOVE! LOVE!! LOVE!!

A complaint of the heart, growing out of an in-origing after something difficult to obtain. It attains one of both sexes, generally between the ages of adthirty; some have been known to have it atthe age.

or poetry and music; gazing on the moon an ache, bleeding at the nose; loss of apetite, no cas; a loathing for all things save one; bloodsh

quent eyes; elecplessness, and all that sort of thing; at imagination bright; powers of roses; winged cupids tures, and hair-triggered pistols.

Church GET MAD DATASET. Cure.-GET MARRIED. And the moment you make up your minds to be or go right away to BURNETT'S FANCE CARE AND

PECTIONARY STORE, on the upper side of Fifth tween Vine and Walnut, where you can be supp CAKE, in all its varieties, Plain, Plumb, and Pyra fred, Ornamented, and plain—beside Kieses, Mattoes Cakes—Almonds, Raisins, and all that sort of thing, April 8th, 1839.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kep cantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale Retail on the most favorable terms. COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE

An excellent farm of 215 acres situated 19 miles for own, upon a McAdamized road, having 140 acres in til good frame house with six rooms, a cellar and a por rame barn 45 by 28 feet, a stable and a smoke house, at a stone quarry, two orchards of grafted and natural fra trees, and many springs. The land consists of rich botton and fertile upland well located for cultivating. A good farm of 200 acres situated in Indiana, 3 mile

from the Ohio upon a road, having 90 acres in culture, orchard of 13 acres of peach and apple trees, a commodes frame barn and a small house with 2 rooms. The land well watered with springs, is eligibly situated for cultivation and has plenty of free and lime stone. A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to a McAdamized real

six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frag house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame bern 5 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fee trees. The land is rolling, fertile and well-watered A fertile Farm of 68 acres, situated in a healthy region

eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country 8 having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well-finish brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; ale a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry house likewise a carrage house, a brick smoke house, a two sto log house, an excellent garden with every variety of che shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with ma shrubs, fruit trees and other fruit treets; and a large apquince, plum, peach and other fruit treets; and a large apquince, plum, peach and choice grafted trees. The land rchard with natural and choice grafted trees. favorably situated for culture, is well watered with sprin and wells. The neighborhood is respectable and health A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, up the Ohio having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard,

house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a County Seat, having good building sites, and delightful views of river and the Kentucky hills. A good Farm of 135 acres, situated upon a road 10 m from town, with 70 acres in culture, small orchard, at cellent stone house 32 by 42 feet with 10 rooms, a ce

and 2 porches, also a new brick house with 5 rooms an cellar, likewise a milk house, a frame barn and other b dings. The land is well watered with springs, and the is fertile, it is well calculated for a dairy farm. A Farm of 93 acres, situated 44 miles from town, upo State road having 50 acres in tillage, a new frame ho with 4 rooms; also a stable, an orehand of apple, peach

cherry trees, two wells and two springs. The land is k and good quality.

A fertile Farm of 259 acres, located upon a road, 26 m from town, having 130 acres in culture, an orchard of pe and apple trees, a good brick house with 4 rooms ar kitchen; also a barn, with stable and cabins. The far well watered with springs and a creek. It is good qui

and well situated for cultivation. nd well situated for cultivation.

A Country Seat with 4 acres of land, situated upon the country Seat with 4 acres of land, situated upon the country Seat with the country Sea consist of a new frame house with 7 rooms and a to also a frame barn with a stable and a carriage house, a milk house, a cistern, a garden, an orchard of 100 ch young fruit trees and two never failing springs.

A Country Seat, 3 miles from town, with 8 acres of also a frame house having 4 rooms, a cellar and a pore frame stable, a carriage house, a small orchard, a well a A Country Seat with 12 acres of land, 4 miles from having 7 acres in meadow, 2 in timber, a large garden peach, cherry and various other fruit trees, and 10 to grape vives; likewise a frame house with 7 rooms, a

cellar and a porch; also a cistern and several springs. A fertile Farm of 108 acres, situated upon a turn road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar, a kitchen two porches; a tenent's house, an extensive frame ha stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, an wagon, gear, wash, carriage, and cider houses; two several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orcha choice fruit trees, a culinary garden with many fruit and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. buildings are new, well painted and laid out in good calculated for a gentleman of fortune. Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sales

several tracts without buildings, near and far from the Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full mation, which will be given gratis; if by letter po

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon gage, or the best personal security at long periods; of cent. at 10 days' sight.

Persons desirons of receiving money from East Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe have such parts. have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the pay English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of En is advised by the European Bankers. Notes bought and sold. Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their B

will incur no expense unless sales be effected. The views of poor emigrants promoted without con Apply to THOMAS EMERY Apply to Estate and Money Agent, No. June, 25,-21 tf MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part gland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing friends to remit it through their Bankers to the accordance Emery with Messers. Baring Brothers & Charles and Control of the State of t don can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewing sired, as soon as advised. When the money is p

English Bankers, the names of the parties for who is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Esta
and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth Miles's Compound Extract of TOMATO PILLS.

WE are happy to acknowledge the growing international nifested by an enlightened and discriminating passuccess of the TOMATO Medicine. The fact that we make known to the faculty it

and explain to them, upon inquiry, every thing to the modus operandi, which it is all-essential known, to enable the physician to understant he is prescribing, and of course to know the reshould follow, with the same degree of certain can know them in the administration of any of tempores from it assessment of apackery, at removes from it every suspicion of quackery, on a par with other important remedial agest quently there is no physician who, having teste tion out. scribe the Compound Tonate Extract with priety as he can prescribe a preparation which self compounded

self compounded.

To puff our medicine into general use, any part of our plan of action; and our fried noticed our communications, will absolve us attempt. We believe it to possess as valuable properties, and as great a theoremic influence. properties, and as great a therapeutic system, as any other simple or compound it has to bring it before the public, principally mitting it to the scrutiny and experience neir decision, and we have not been

Unlike the thousand secret nostrums of